PUBLISHED MONTHLY—PRICE ANNAS 8.
THE INDIAN RAILWAY
TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.
THE BEST AND MOST COMPLETE GUIDE IN INDIA.
Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways, Steam Boats and Daks, Places of Interest—Inland and along the Coast—Postal and Telegraphic Information, &c., &c., with a
COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
The Bombay Gazette Press, Fort, Bombay.

PUBLISHED THRICE DAILY.

THE Bombay Gazette.

BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

MORNING EDITION.

Milkmaid BRAND Milk
LARGEST SALE in the WORLD.

No. 53,999.—NEW SERIES.] BOMBAY:—MONDAY, JANUARY 14, 1907. [PRICE: ONE ANNA.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing. Saturday P. M.	Steamers.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons
1907.				
19th Jan.	CALEDONIA	7558	.....	....
26th "	EGYPT	7912	CHINA	7912
2nd Feb.	OCEANA	6610	.....	....
9th "	ORIENTAL	5284	INDIA	7911
16th "	EGYPT	7912	.....	....
23rd "	PENINSULAR	5294	MONGOLIA	9505
2nd Mar.	ARABIA	7903	.....	....
9th "	ORIENTAL	5284	BRITANNIA	6525
16th "	PERSIA	7951	.....	....
23rd "	PENINSULAR	5294	MARMORA	10509
30th "	CALEDONIA	7558	.....	....
6th Apr.	* MACEDONIA	10512	.....	....
13th "	CHINA	7912	.....	....
20th "	PENINSULAR	5294	MOLDAVIA	9500
27th "	EGYPT	7912	.....	....
4th May	ORIENTAL	5284	HIMALAYA	6898
11th "	ARABIA	7903	.....	....
18th "	PENINSULAR	5294	VICTORIA	6522
25th "	PERSIA	7951	.....	....

* Similar to the preceding and following steamer, the S. S. "MACEDONIA," sailing on the 6th April will proceed direct to Marseilles and London.

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles, Plymouth and London.

Passengers for Brindisi tranship to a connecting steamer at Port Said.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON, the day previous to sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with port of destination.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 12 and 12-30 P.M., for Medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's Steam Barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA AND AUSTRALIA.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly, usually on TUESDAYS, taking Passengers for the Straits, China and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

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W. C. SYMES,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. COMPANY.

BOMBAY, 21*st December*, 1906.

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PACKAGES cleared or shipped.

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LONDON AGENTS: GRINDLAY & Co.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on THURSDAY
VILLE de la CIOTAT	6,373	Combe	24th Jan. 1907.
NERA	5,576	Schmitz	21st Feb. "
DUMBEA	5,646	Boyer	21st Mar. "
SYDNEY	4,118	X	18th Apr. "
ARMAND BEHIC	6,388	Guionnet	16th May "
VILLE de la CIOTAT	6,373	Combe	13th June "
NERA	5,576	Schmitz	11th July "

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS.

RETURN TICKETS can be made available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT AND THE FAR EAST, TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

Vessel	Tons.	Captain	To Sail on or about
SYDNEY	4,118	X	2nd Feb. 1907.
ARMAND BEHIC	6,388	Guionnet	2nd Mar. "
VILLE de la CIOTAT	6,373	Combe	30th "

For further Particulars apply to

P. DE BURE,
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Esplanade Road, BOMBAY.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co,

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

DIRECT LINE TO TRIESTE VIA BRINDISI.

Steamers.	Tons	Captain.	To sail on
BOHEMIA	4282	M. Dabcevich	1st February.
IMPERATOR	4140	J. Mosca	16th February.
KOERBER	5301	A. Foresti	1st March.
IMPERATRIX	4213	G. Ghezzo	16th March.
AFRICA	4596	P. Badessich	1st April.
IMPERATOR	4140	J. Mosca	16th April.
KOERBER	5301	A. Foresti	1st May.
BOHEMIA	4282	M. Dabcevich	16th May.
AFRICA	4596	P. Badessich	1st June.

ORDINARY LINE TO TRIESTE.

Steamers.	Tons	Captain.	To sail on or about.
† F. FERDINAND	5046	C. Matcovich	24th January.
‡ CHINA	5099	F. Cragietto	3rd March.
* AUSTRIA	7588	A. Bilaffer	3rd April.
* VORWAERTS	5090	R. Colledani	2nd May.
* PERSIA	5898	P. Craglietto	25th May.

* Will call at Karachi. † Will call at Fiume.

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE, VENICE.

and Brindisi are available for two years.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothards and other Routes.

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Steamers.	Tons	Captain.	To sail on or about.
VORWAERTS	5090	R. Colledani	28th January.
PERSIA	5898	P. Craglietto	24th February.

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FOR KARACHI.

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Steamer.	Tons.	Sailing Date.	Time.	Route.—Via.
DUMRA	2,170	Mon. 14th Jan.	11 a.m.	P. D. & C.*
KOLA	1,200	Thur. 17th Jan.	9 a.m.	Cutch Mandvie.
LHASA	2,170	Frid. 18th Jan.	7 a. m.	(direct).*

* Via Porebunder, Dwarka and Cutch Mandvie.

FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF (Weekly).

S. S. "GOALPARA," 2,147 tons, on MONDAY, 14th Jan. calling at Karachi, Pasni, Gwadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Dubai, Lingn, Bahrein, Bushire, and Koweit.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSREH (Weekly).

S. S. "KOLA," 1,200 tons on THURSDAY, 17th Jan. calling (for Mails and Passengers) at Muscat, Bushire, and Mahomera, also taking Passengers and cargo on through bookings to Ahwaz and Bagdad.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "SIRDHANA," 2,729 tons, on or about 25th Jan.

FOR EAST AFRICA.

Steamers	Tons.	Sailing	Ports of call
PUTIALA	3000	30th Jan.	Zanzibar, Mombassa, Lamu.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (Direct).

Frequent sailings, for particulars of which, also as to onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius, Australia, and New Zealand, apply to—

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11th *January*, 1907.

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Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
R. RUBATTINO	4,580	M. Saporiti	15th Feb 1907

RATES TO THE ABOVE PORTS INCLUSIVE OF WINE AND BEER.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
Single tickets	Rs. 600	Rs. 350	Rs. 165
Return tickets available two years	" 900	" 525	

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Through tickets to New York in connection at Naples or Genoa with the Company's weekly service. 1st Class, Rs. 815; 2nd Class Rs. 525. Special Rates for Missionaries. Passengers for Europe have the option of going *via* Genoa and returning *via* Venice or *vice versa*, and can break their Journey at any port *en route*.

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CAPRI	6,000	G. Belsito	17th Jan. 1907.
ISCHIA	6,000	G. Dodero	17th Feb. "

Excellent accommodation. SALOON Fares to SINGAPORE, and to HONGKONG Rs. 220.

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Agent.

No. 59. HORNBY ROAD.

NOVEMBER, 20TH 1906.
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ELLERMAN LINES OF STEAMERS,

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RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY,

From Bombay to	A. 1st class Surgeon and Stewardess.		B. All Steamers without Surgeon or Stewardess.		2nd Class only when steamer has 1st Class accommodation.	
	Single. Rs.	Return. Rs.	Single. Rs.	Return. Rs.	Single. Rs.	Return Rs.
Suez	400	640	320	480	300	450
Port Said	425	680	340	510	320	480
Marseilles or Genoa	52	850	450	770	390	590
Liverpool	550	900	470	720	420	640
London via Marseilles (overland.)	600	†950	525	*770	450	*675
Karachi	40	..	40	...	40	..

† Return journey from Liverpool, but if outward bound steamer calls at Marseilles, return journey from London Rs. 1000.

* Return journey from Liverpool only.

The following Sailings are subject to alterations:—

Class.	Steamer.	Tons.	Sailing from Liverpool.	Due a Port Said about.	Due Bombay about.	Leave Bombay.
					1907	1907.
†	Worsely Hall‡	3,489	Dec. 1	Dec. 18	Jan. 12	Jan. 15
†	City of Agra	4,808	" 15	" 31	" 31	" 19
			1907	1907		
‡*	City of Manchester	5,551	Jan. 2	Jan. 17	" 24	" 31
†	Trafford Hall	5,321	" 12	" 23	Feb. 3	Feb. 10
†	City of Edinburgh	6,255	" 26	Feb. 7	" 19	" 26
†	City of Bombay ‡	4,548	Feb. 2	" 14	" 28	Marc 25
‡	Aston Hall ‡	3,827	" 11	" 24	Marc 9	" 24
*	City of London	9,000	" 21	Marc 4	" 13	Apl. 16
†	City of Karachi	5,517	Marc 1	" 12	" 23	Marc 30
†	City of Cartage	5,521	" 11	" 23	Apl. 4	Apl. 11
†	Newby Hall	4,358	" 19	" 31	" 13	" 20
†	Trafford Hall	5,321	Apl. 10	Apl. 21	May 2	May 9
	City of Agra	4,808	" 17	" 29	" 11	" 18
*	City of Glasgow	6,457	" 29	May 10	" 21	" 28

Constitute the Express Service.

Does not carry Surgeon and Stewardess.

‡Carries also second saloon passengers.

All steamers marked thus ‡ will not go via Karachi but go direct to Liverpool Via Marseilles.

For Passage and further Particulars apply to—

KILLICK NIXON & Co.,
Agents. ELLERMAN (CITY AND HALL) LINES OF STEAMERS Bombay.

BOMBAY PRICE CURRENT and Summary of Trade Published Weekly, on the Departure of the Overland Mail for Europe, containing a Specially-Written Market Report. Freight Report, &c., Summary of Cotton Exports during the Week, Imports and Exports of Bullion. Comparative Summaries of Exports, Comparative Summaries of Imports, of Piece-Goods, and of Yarn into Bombay from Great Britain Share Lists and Rates of Exchange. List of Vessels in Bombay Harbour on the date of publication, and Arrivals and Departures of Vessels during the Week. Charters and Engagements. Annual Subscription in advance Rs. 10. Single Copy Annas 4. "Bombay Gazette" Office, Meadow Street

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POLICIES in some cases have been MORE THAN DOUBLED in amount by the addition of BONUSES.

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The "Service" Wrist Watch and trap	25	0
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The Military Model Wrist Watch	32	0
The Flat or Dress Watch	32	0
The Campaign Watch, No. I., crystal face, keyless lever...	35	0
The Military Watch and Compass combined, crystal face, keyless lever...	35	0
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RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS...	£800,000

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JAMES MURDOCH,
Manag

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Lahore.
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Kurrachee.
Steamer Point.
Entebbe.
Delhi.
Bombay.
Madras.
Rangoon.
Aden.
Cawnpore.
Colombo.
Mandalay.
Newera Elya.
Kandy.
Tuticorin
Zanzibar.
Mombassa
Nairobi.
Chittagong

FIXED DEPOSITS.—The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of Interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE, payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, Africa, and Australia, purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America, and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody, realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

ROBERT R. ROSS,
Manager.

BOMBAY.

ALLIANCE BANK OF SIMLA, LD.

CAPITAL (Paid up)	Rs. 15,00,000
RESERVE FUND (in Government Paper)	Rs. 20,50,000

HEAD OFFICE: SIMLA.
BRANCHES:

Calcutta, Bombay, Agra, Ajmere, Cawnpore, Darjeeling, Lahore, Mussoorie, Murree, Rawalpindi, and Umballa.

CORRESPONDENTS:

London, Edinburgh, Dublin, and in all the principal towns throughout India.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 500 up to Rs. 1,00,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS received and interest allowed at rates which can be ascertained on application.

BANKING BUSINESS of Every Description transacted.

RULES OF BUSINESS and full information obtainable upon application.

W. A. M. LATTEY,
Agent.

Elphinstone Circle, BOMBAY.

BANKS.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital	$ 100,00,000
Sterling Reserve Fund	$ 100,00,000
Silver Reserve Fund	$ 102,50,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$ 100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG:
J. R. M. SMITH *Chief Manager*.
LONDON BANKERS:
LONDON AND COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD
LONDON COMMITTEE:
SIR THOS. JACKSON, BART., Chairman.
CARL MEYER, Esq., (Director, National Bank, Egypt.)
WM. GAIR RATHBONE, Esq. (Director Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Co
SIR EWEN CAMERON, K. C. M. G.
A. M. TOWNSEND, C. S. ADDIS, Esqr. } *Managers*.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:
LONDON, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI.

AMOY.
BANGKOK.
BATAVIA.
BOMBAY.
CALCUTTA.
COLOMBO.
FOOCHOW.
HAMBURG.
HANKOW.
KOBE.
ILOILO
LYONS.
MANILLA
NAGASAKI.
NEW YORK.
PEKING.
PENANG.
RANGOON.
SAIGON.
SAN FRANCISCO.
SINGAPORE.
SOURABAYA.
TIENTSIN.
YOKOHAMA.

BOMBAY AGENCY:
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 1 per cent. per annum on Daily Balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly

FIXED DEPOSITS

Are received for 12 months and for shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Credits granted on approved Securities and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

J. A. JEFFREY.
Acting Agent.

CHURCH GATE STREET, BOMBAY.

INTERNATIONAL BANKING CORPORATION.

HEAD OFFICE: NEW YORK.

FISCAL AGENTS FOR THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA IN CHINA AND THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS.

Capital paid up	Gold $3,250,000·00
Reserve Fund and Undivided Profits	Gold $3,393,686·99

LONDON OFFICE: Threadneedle House, Bishopgate Str. Within, E.C.

BRANCHES:

Bombay.
Calcutta.
HongKong.
Kobe.
Cebu.
Manila.
City of Mexico.
Shangai
Yokohama.
Penang.
Panama.
Singapore.
San Francisco.
Washington, D.C
Canton.
Monterey.

THE CORPORATION buys and sells Bills of Exchange, issues Letters of Credit, and carries on every description of Banking and Exchange business.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS opened, and FIXED DEPOSITS received for 12 months or shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

F. H. SUTTON,
Manager

BOMBAY OFFICE.
42/48 Church Gate Street

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	Yen 24,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	" 21,000,000
ORDINARY RESERVE FUND...	" 10,700,000
SPECIAL RESERVE FOR SILVER FUND	" 1,000,000
SPECIAL RESERVE FUND	" 2,000,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:—

London
Linoyang
Lyons
New York
San Francisco
Honolulu
Shanghai
Hankow
Hongkong
Tientsin
Peking
Antung
Tieling
Newchwang
Port Arthur
Mukden
Tairen
Chefoo
KOBE
Osaka
Tokyo
Nagasaki
Bombay

LONDON BANKERS:—

The Bank of England; The London Joint Stock Bank, Ld.; The Union of London and Smiths Bank, Ld.; The Parr's Bank, Ld.

BOMBAY BRANCH:—

LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT Accounts.

FIXED DEPOSITS on terms to be learnt on application.

CREDITS granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

DRAFTS granted on JAPAN and the Chief Commercial places in the World.

K. KODAMA,
Manager,

Albert Buildings,
HORNBY ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LD.
Incorporated under the Indian Companies Act VI. of 1882.
HEAD OFFICE, ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED...	Rs. 1,00,00,000
CAPITAL CALLED UP...	" 50,00,000

DIRECTORS:

SIR SASSOON DAVID, Kt., Chairman. Messrs. Sassoon J. David and Co., (Bombay.)
SIR J. COWASJEE JEHANGIR, Kt. (Messrs. Cowasjee Jehangir and Co.)
SIR FREDERICK LEIGH CROFT, Bart.
RATANJEE DADABHOY TATA, Esq. (Messrs. Tata and Sons, Bombay.)
GORDHANDAS KHATTAU, Esq. (Messrs. Khattau Makanjee and Co., Bombay.)
LALUBHAI SAMALDAS, Esq. (Bhownuggur.)
KHETSEY KHAISEY, Esq. (Messrs. Heerjee Khetsey and Co., (Bombay.)
RAMNARAIN HURNUNDRAI, Esq., (of the firm of Hurnundrai Ramnarain, Bombay.)
JENARRAYEN HINDOOMULL DANI, Esq., (Moonim of Rajah Bahadur Sewlal Motilal Bombay.)
NOORDIN EBRAHIM NOORDIN, Esq., (Messrs. Noordin Ebrahim Noordin and Co.)

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

INTEREST is allowed on Daily Balance from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 3½ per cent. per annum, and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not come to Rs. 3 per half-year will be allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Amounts for 12 months are received at 4½ per cent. and for other periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS, & CASH CREDITS.

The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its Constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon: they also undertake the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all description of Stocks at moderate charges, particulars of which may be had on application

H. P. STRINGFELLOW,
Manager.

FORMS OF POWER OF ATTORNEY Neatly printed. Price 8 Annas. Can be had at the Bombay Gazette" Office.

AMUSEMENTS.

GAIETY THEATRE.

Lessee & Manager : MAURICE E. BANDMANN.

THE THEATRICAL EVENT OF THE SEASON
BANDMANN COMEDY CO.
25 LONDON ARTISTES 25
DIRECT FROM LONDON.

TO-NIGHT, MONDAY, 14TH JAN.
"THE SIGN OF THE CROSS."
TUESDAY, 15th January.
BY SPECIAL REQUEST
"HIS HOUSE IN ORDER."
WEDNESDAY, 16th January.
LAST NIGHT.
"CHARLEY'S AUNT."

Each piece is an entire production in itself and the scenery is painted and built from the identical London Models which have been kindly lent by the various London Managers.

Prices of Admission : Boxes, Rs. 25 ; Stalls, Rs. 5 ; Front Row Circle, Rs. 4 ; other Rows, Rs. 3 ; Pit, Rs. 2 ; Back Seats, Re. 1.

Plan now open at SEYMOUR DOVE & Co.

GAIETY THEATRE.

BANDMANN COMEDY COMPANY.

NOTICE TO PLAY-GOERS.

As "THE SILVER KING" will not be produced on TUESDAY, the 15th, as previously stated, those who have booked their seats already at Seymour Dove for the above piece are requested to have their seats re-adjusted for any other night, if desired, by TO-DAY as otherwise the booking will be considered to hold good for TUESDAY night's performance of "His House in Order."

SKATING RINK.

DAILY SESSIONS

LEARNERS : 8 A.M. LADIES PRACTICE : 10 A.M.
GENERAL SKATING :
6 to 8 and 9-30 to 11-30 P.M.
PRIVATE CLUB SESSIONS :
THURSDAY EVENINGS : from 6 to 8.

CHILDREN'S MATINEE
SATURDAYS at 3 O'clock.

THE ANNUAL BOMBAY DOG SHOW in conjunction with the Horse Show will be held on 21st February, 1907. For Prospectus and other particulars apply to Douglas-Bennett, Honorary Secretary, Bombay Dog Show, Crawford Markets, Bombay.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

TENDERS are invited by 1 o'clock on THURSDAY, the 17th January, 1907, for CONSTRUCTING WORKS above ground floor level of the Cawasji Jahangirji Opthalmic Hospital, Bombay. Value of the work will be about Rs. 41,000.

Further particulars may be obtained at the Office of the Undersigned.

R. J. KENT, A. M. INST., C. E.,
Executive Engineer Presidency.
BOMBAY, 11TH JANUARY, 1907.

BOMBAY CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Committee of the Chamber of Commerce have APPOINTED MONDAY, and TUESDAY, 21st and 22nd January, 1907, for the purpose of BALLOTING for the ELECTION of a DEPUTY CHAIRMAN of the Chamber for the year, 1907.

The BALLOT BOX will be OPEN at the Office of the Chamber from 10 A.M. till 4 p.m. on each of the above days.

By Order of the Committee,
J. B. LESLIE-ROGERS,
Secretary.
CHAMBER OF COMMERCE,
BOMBAY, 12TH JANUARY, 1907.

SEASONABLE FRUIT.

FINEST LUSCIOUS
SPANISH GRAPES,
As. 12 per lb.
JUST IMPORTED.

TREACHER & CO., LD.,
FORT, BOMBAY.

IN THE COURT FOR THE RELIEF OF INSOLVENT DEBTORS AT MADRAS.

Petition No. 181 of 1906.

In the matter of MESSIEURS ARBUTHNOT and COMPANY and PATRICK MACFADYEN Sir GEORGE GOUGH ARBUTHNOT and JOHN MONTGOMERY YOUNG .... Insolvents.

To the CREDITORS of the abovenamed Insolvents,—

TAKE NOTICE that on the 22nd day of OCTOBER, 1906, the abovenamed Debtors presented a petition to this Court praying for the benefit of the Insolvency Act 1848, and that on the same day an order was made Vesting the Estate of the Debtors in the Official Assignee.

And also take Notice that the 25th day of February, 1907, has been appointed for the further hearing of the said petition and the examination of the said Debtors.

And also take Notice that the first meeting of Creditors in the above matter will be held at the Victoria Public Hall, Madras, on the 18th day of February, 1907, at 4-45 o'clock in the afternoon.

And also take Notice that if you intend to oppose the said petition, you must on or before the 21st day of February, 1907, file in the Office of the Chief Clerk and serve on the petitioner a copy of a Notice stating the grounds of your Opposition. Proof of your claim and proxy if any must be lodged with the Official Assignee at his Chambers in the High Court Buildings, Madras, one clear day before the day of the meeting.

The Schedule of Creditors and Assets of the Debtor may be inspected at the Office of the Chief Clerk on any day between the hours of 11 A.M. and 4 P.M.—Dated this 9th day of January, 1907.

J. H. BAKEWALL,
Chief Clerk.
ORR, DAVID AND BRIGHTWELL,
Attorneys of the Insolvents.
A. READ,
Official Assignee.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

SAVINGS BANK,

THE BANK receives DEPOSITS on the following terms :—

Sums not exceeding Rs. 1,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors.

Interest is allowed at the rate of THREE PER CENT, per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 5,000.

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.

J. BEGBIE.
SECRETARY AND TREASURER.

JARRAH WOOD.

WESTRALIAN Jarrah Steam-Sawn Scantlings suitable for Flooring, Joists, Rafters, Posts Chowkhats, Office Partitions, Doors, Windows Polished Furniture, Frame work, Cotton bale ribs. Jarrah is about half the price of Teak. Sample and price list on application to

MESSRS. MILLARS' KARRIH JARRAH
Co. (1902) Ld.,
2, Green Street, Fort, Bombay.

NOTICE.

FOR the convenience of Residents of the Northern part of the Island (Parel, Sion, Sewree, Mahim, Worli, and contiguous localities), arrangements have been made with Messrs. Bernard Brothers, of Dadar, to ensure early delivery of "The Bombay Gazette" to subscribers.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

AMICUS INTER AMICOS

THACKER & CO., LTD.,
BOOKSELLERS AND PUBLISHERS,
BOMBAY.
TELEGRAMS :— "BOOKNOTES," BOMBAY.

MR. MURRAY'S NEW BOOKS.

	Rs.	a.
Portuguese East Africa.—The History, Scenery, and Great Game of Manica and Sofala. By R. C. F. Maugham, H. B. M. Consul for the Districts of Mozambique and Zambezia, and for the Territory of Manica and Sofala. With Map and 32 full-page Illustrations. Demy 8vo	13	2
Adrift in New Zealand. By E. Way Elkington' F. R. G. S., Author of 'The Lucky Shot,' 'The Squatter's Stud,' &c. With numerous illustrations. Demy 8vo	9	3
A New Nature Book.—An Idler in the Wilds. By Tickner Edwards, Author of 'Sidelights of Nature,' 'The Bee Master of Warrilow,' &c. With Illustrations. Square demy 8vo...	5	4
'Shakespeare and the Modern Stage.' By Sidney Lee, Author of 'The Life of William Shakespeare.' Demy 8vo	7	14
The Young people. By One of the Old People. Crown 8vo	4	6
A little book of light essays on the manifold happiness of the London life of certain young people well-known to the writer. It is a manual for every body who loves London and the young ; but though addressed generally to all readers, it is especially written for the more youthful members of the community.		
Simla Village Tales. By Alice Elizabeth Dracott. Illustrated	4	8
Geology. By Thomas C. Chamberlin and Rollen D. Salisbury, Heads of the Departments of Geology and Geography, University of Chicago ; Members of U. S. Geological Survey, Vol. I—Processes and their Results, Vol. II.—Earth History.—Genesis—Palæozoic. Vol III, Earth History.—Mesozoic Cenozoic. Profusely Illustrated. Demy 8vo. Each	18	6
The first volume of this great and valuable work—Geology: Processes and their Results—published in England in 1905 is highly appreciated by geologists. Vols. II. and III. complete the work.		
A Varied Life. A record of Military and Civil Service, of Sport and of Travel in India, Central Asia and Persia, 1850—1902. By General Sir Thomas E. Gordon, K. C. B., G. C. I. E., C. S. I. With Portrait, Maps and Illustrations	13	2
Truth and Falsehood in Religion, Six Lectures delivered at Cambridge to Undergraduate in the lent term 1906. By William Ralph Inge, D.D., Vicar of All Saints, Ennismore Gardens	4	6
Imperial Strategy. By the Military Correspondent of the "Times." With Maps	18	6
"'Imperial Strategy' is one of the most valuable volumes published within recent years. The admirable volume should stand upon the shelf of every soldier, and of every thinker upon imperial things. It is no easy thing to deal with a volume which touches so many vital points, and is alive with valuable matter in almost every page."—"Army and Navy Gazette."		
Empires and Emperors of Russia, China, Korea, and Japan. By Monsignor Count Vay de Vaya and Luskod. With numerous Illustrations	13	2
An Englishwoman in the Philippines. By Mrs. Campbell Dauncey. With Map and Illustrations	10	8

CHEAP EDITION OF THE WORKS OF THE LATE DEAN STANLEY.

Large Crown 8vo. Rs. 2-3 each Volume.

Christian Institutions.—Essays on Ecclesiastical Subjects.

Lecture on the history of the Jewish Church from Abraham to the Christian Era. With Portraits, Maps and Plans. 3 Vols.

NEW COLONIAL NOVELS.

Paper Rs. 1-12. Cloth Rs. 2-4

Periwinkle. By Miss Lily Grant Duff.
Rezanov. By Mrs. Gertrude Atherton.
Abbot's Verney. By Miss R. Macaulay.
Springtime. By H. C. Bailey, Author of 'Beaujeu.'

BOOKS FOR SALE.

ROUND ABOUT BOMBAY.
By James Douglas. Rs. 5.

THROUGH ASIATIC TURKEY.
(Bombay to the Bosphorous)
By Grattan Geary (2 Vols.) Rs. 10.

BURMA AFTER THE CONQUEST.
By Grattan Geary. Rs. 5.

LAYS OF THE LAW.
(A Selection of Leading Cases.)
By W. E. H. Re. 1.

GIRAS AND GUARANTEE,
Being a Compilation of Decisions, etc., on Questions regarding Giras, Wanta, and other Guaranteed Rights.
By L.P. Parikh. Rs. 6.

Apply "The BOMBAY GAZETTE" Office.

BARROWS-HASKELL LECTURES.

FURTHER ANNOUNCEMENT.

BY Physician's orders Dr. CUTHBERT HALL is obliged further TO POSTPONE his LECTURES.

The Final Lecture in the course will be delivered on MONDAY, at 6.30, in the WILSON COLLEGE HALL.

Printed copies of the entire course will be on sale at the door of the Hall and also at the Bombay Tract and Book Society's Depot, Dhobie Talao, Price 5 annas.

SPECIAL OFFER.

COMMERCIAL ENVELOPES.— "Gazette Special No. 1" at Rs. 2-12 per thousand : if printed on flap, Rs. 4 per thousand. "Gazette Special No. 3" at Rs. 3-12 per thousand : if printed on flap Rs. 5 per thousand. Samples on application at "THE BOMBAY GAZETTE," Office.

THE NEW "REVLUC" PINCE NEZ.

DURING the Hot Steamy Weather, when your Glasses persist in falling off your nose a pair of "REVLUC" FRAME fitted to your own lense, will be found a great boon.

They are self adjusting
There is nothing to break
They are always Horizontal
They are the acme of comfort and very strong
No slipping off the Nose.
Prices of Frames only, inclusive of fitting :—
Nickel, Rs. 3-8. Gold, Rs. 35.

MARCKS & CO., LD,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

WILL FORMS of DIFFERENT KINDS Price 8 Annas. Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette Office.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

NOTICE.

CONSIGNEES, of IRON and STEEL, ARRIVED per Hansa Line s. s. "HOHENFELS," No. 10-11 Sheds Victoria Dock, are hereby informed that their Consignments ex-above Vessel, are ready for delivery.

E. Y. WATSON,
Superintendent,
Port Trust Docks.

Dated 14th January, 1907.

SUPPLY AND TRANSPORT NOTICE.

No. 28.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Store and Shipping Officer at Bombay, up to 12 noon (Standard Time) on each of the dates fixed against each for Contracts as specified below :—

Forms of Tenders and Schedules and all further particulars can be obtained on application to the above officer up to 2 O'clock P.M. before the date of opening of Tenders except Sundays and Holidays.

No Tenders will be received except on forms obtainable from the above officer on payment of Rupee One for each Tender form.

Description of Articles.	Station where required.	Estimated requirement.	Period of Contract. From	Period of Contract. To	Amount of Earnest Money.	Date on which Tenders will be received.
Meat for Bombay and Deolali	As Mentioned in the Schedule.	Do.	1-4-07	31-3-08	Rs. 1900	24-1-1907.
Provisions for British Central Africa					200	1-2-1907.
Oats Crushed					25	
Gram Parched					25	
Bran		Do.	1-5-07	30-4-08	25	1-3-1907.
Flour and Atta					6 00	

L. J. MATHIAS, *Major,*
STORE AND SHIPPING OFFICER.
STORE AND SHIPPING OFFICE.
BOMBAY, 11TH JANUARY, 1907.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

EDWARD VII, by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration of the property and credits of JAMNADAS LALLUBHAI MARFATIA, late of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, Clerk in the employ of D. D. Davar Esquire, then and recently a Barrister-at-Law and now Judge of His Majesty's High Court of Judicature at Bombay .... Deceased.

BAI MANGLA, widow of the abovenamed deceased, JAMNADAS LALLUBHAI MARFATIA, of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, residing at Bhuleshwar, outside the Fort, Bombay .... Petitioner.

ALL PERSONS claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the proceedings if they think fit before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness Sir Lawrence H. Jenkins, K. C. I. E. Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid, This Seventh day of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine-hundred and seven and in the Sixth year of our Reign,

The Seal of the High Court of Bombay.

L. N. BANAJEE,
Registrar.
A. M. KAJIJI.
The 7th day of January, 1906.
Messrs EDGELOW, GULABCHAND, WADIA & Co.,
Petitioners' Attorneys.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,

No. 7, MARINE STREET.

SALE OF A GOOD WILL.

Private offers for the purchase of the Good Will free of all outstandings and liabilities of the business of Messrs. S. L. Norman and Co. Booksellers of Meadow Street, Fort, will be received by the undersigned, owing to the death of the Proprietor Mr. Samuel Leech, and the consequent disposal of the whole stock-in-trade.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

THIS DAY, MONDAY the 14th inst., at 2-30 p.m. Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, a quantity of grey, white and coloured piece-goods and the following :—

Office furniture such as blackwood office and writing tables and chairs, substantial made screens, blackwood and teakwood easy chairs, book cases books, marbletop pigeon hole, brass scale, copying press, scales with weights, ruling machine, lamps, shelf, travelling type writer, barometer, mother-o'-pearl opera glass, pocket telescopes, gen.'s dressing case, wall screens, etc.

1 D. B. B. L. 16 bore gun by Horsley, in case.

The property of a gentleman.—A lot of glass and porcelainware, ice chest aluminium utensils, etc.

By order of N. J. Macleod, Esq. Official Assignee and Assignee of the Estate of Ganda Luxumon Soni an Insolvent:—About 500 tolas silver ornaments and wire, large double door safe, glass show cupboard chest, etc.

At 3 p.m.

Several gent's bicycles by different makers.
4 gent's and 1 ladies new corona bicycles.
1 rubber-tyred light vis-a-vis.
1 rubber-tyred light victoria.
1 French polished shigram.
1 double seated brougham.
And any other carriages and horses which may be offered.

Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., will sell by Public Auction, TO-MORROW, TUESDAY, the 15th inst., 1907, at 2 p. m. (S. T.) the remaining stock-in-trade of the business of Messrs. S. L. Norman & Co., Booksellers at Meadow Street, Fort, by order of the concerned consisting of a very large and variegated lot of cloth and paperbound Colonial and 6 penny novels, engineering books, works of reference such as dictionaries, poetry work by famous authors, prize books, Chandu's classics, miscellaneous works, school books, books on games, etiquette, letter writers, gardening, a large lot of English magazines of great varieties, Christmas Cards, children's books, music sheets, glass door book cases, book-shelves and stands, writing tables, benches, chairs, copying press, gas fittings and other sundry articles.

The above will be sold in lots to suit the requirements of purchasers and is now on view.

Under instructions from the Administrator-General Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, on MONDAY, the 21st instant, at 3-30 p.m., the effects of the late Mr. Edward Robertson Craig, consisting of wearing apparels such as grey suits, shirts, jackets, hats, coats, blankets, collars, curtain, drawers, belts, battary, hammock, telescope, books, spectacles, tin trunks, portmanteau and other sundry useful articles.

On THURSDAY, the 24th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Nepean Sea Road, Malabar Hill, opposite the Police Chowkey near the Petit Hall (where the kit has been removed for auction sale), the very valuable and handsome artistic design teakwood and blackwood French-polished household furniture, such as telescopic dining table and chairs, large mirrored sideboard, dinner waggons, dumbwaiter, meatsafe, Chippendale pattern, marble-top circular tables and teapoys, drawing room suite of sofas and chairs lined plush, mother-o'-pearl inlaid panel cabinets and chiffoniers, single and double bedsteads, single and double amyrahs, marble-top dressing and wash-hand tables, bedroom sofas chest of drawers, rich open carved furniture, mahogany furniture by Maple & Co. such as writing table and chairs, sofas, teapoys, pier table, chiffoniers, almyrahs dressing and wash hand tables, large size Brussels and Persian carpet, rich glassware and porcelainware, best platedware by Mappin, Reed and Barton, pictures, majolica wall plates and flower vases and table ornaments, old blue China and Persian flower jars, large italian figure, large, size Chubb's safe on stand, sweet-toned ebonized brass frame grand Cottage piano specially built for Indian climate, Edison large size home phonograph with records, ivory chessmen, gold English made minute repeater hunting watch, English built rubber-tyred victoria, English clock under dome, miniature slate billiard table by Roberts with balls, cues, garden plants in tub and pots, &c., the property of the late Captain A. Stewart and others.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view four days before the sale.

CRAWFORD & Co.
BOMBAY 14TH, JANUARY, 1907.

MENESSE AND COMPANY

No. 35, HUMMUM STREET.

AUCTION SALE of the Right of the Temporary Occupation of vacant Lands.

Under instructions from the Bombay Improvement Trust Messrs. MENESSE and Co., will sell by Public Auction on the premises THIS DAY MONDAY the 14th instant at 4-30 p. m. the right of temporary occupation of the vacant lands Case Nos 210, Street Nos. 47, 47A and 47B, between Mutton street and Chimna Butcher Street.

MENESSE & Co.
BOMBAY, 14th January 1907.

"SPECIAL SHORT" ADVERTISEMENTS.

Only Advertisements for Clerks, Servants, &c. Houses to Let, and Goods for Sale or Wanted are accepted in this Column.

RATES.—(Cash only). Three lines—Per insertion One Rupee. Every additional line, Eight Annas. REPLIES will be sent "BEARING" unless amount to cover Postage is previously paid.

SPECIAL OPPORTUNITY.—A small consignment of the NEW ERA two speed gear BICYCLES have been sent out at Manufacturer's risk and are consequently available at an exceptionally low price. For inspection apply—MARCKS and Co., Ltd., Bombay and Poona.

CLEARANCE SALE for one week only of Hinks Lamps, Platedware, Cutlery, Table ornaments and Porcelain at M. BRESLAUER & Co. Church Gate Street.

SATISFACTION FOR 10 YEARS.—I have great pleasure to certify that Singer's Sewing Machine gave me every satisfaction for 10 years during which time they have been in use in my family.—GORDHUNDAS GOCULDAS TEJPAL Malabar Hill. Bombay

FOR SPECTACLES Eyes examined FREE of CHARGE by Dr. DINSHAW DASTOOR pronounced as "A THOROUGHLY ABLE OPHTHALMIC SURGEON and a NEAT and SKILFUL OPERATOR" by the renowned PROFESSORS of LONDON. Competition defied. The ORIGINAL FIRM of DINSHAW M. DASTOOR & Co., Opposite Evans Fraser, Fort.

SAFE FOR SALE.—A Fire Proof Safe, 5ft. 10in. high, 3ft. 1½in. broad, 2ft. 3in, deep. Suitable for Banks, Jewellers, and Insurance Companies. New and in perfect order. Apply "The Orpheus Musical Stores," F CABRAL & SON, Kalbadevie Road, Bombay.

WANTED—A PERSIAN, who will TEACH the Persian Language. Reply, stating terms and qualification, to LIEUTENANT J. S. CROSTHWAITE, North Waziristan Militia, Miranshah, North-West Frontier Province.

PHOTOGRAPHY.—WANTED a smart MAN for Mounting, Burnishing, etc. Must speak English. State where last employed and what salary required to D. MOLL (late Head Artist with Fry's London), PHOTOGRAPHER, LUCKNOW.

MUSIC.—EXCELLENT GUARANTEED TUITIONS in PIANO to beginners and Amateurs. Rates moderate. Apply No. 1351, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Gazette."

HORSES! HORSES! HORSES.—Fresh Consignment of ARAB HORSES, POLO PONIES, etc., etc., expected every week and are on view at the stables of Messrs. ABDOOL REHMAN MIRZA & Co., Morland Rd. Byculla, Bombay.

SEEDS ! SEEDS !—Vegetable and Flowers. Fresh supply just received. PALEKAR & Co., Sitaram Building, Bombay.

GRAND COLLECTION OF XMAS CARDS, 5,000 varieties to select from, Prices defy Competition. Splendid novelties in varieties of fancy leather and plush goods for presentation. DUBASH & Co., 87, Medows Street

GILDING, ELECTRO and NICKEL PLATING, Rubber Stamps, Die Sinking and Copper Plate Printing—Cheapest and most Durable—executed carefully. Also Visiting Cards, Inscription on presentation articles, Brass Sign Boards, Peons' Badges, Blocks and Stereos &c., made by skilled artists. NANABHAI MAHADEV and Co., Jewellers and Watch Makers, 95 Meadow St., Bombay,

DHANAMAL CHELLARAM, Manufacturing Jeweller and Silk Merchant, 62-64 Meadow Street, Fort, Bombay, begs to call attention to his large and varied Stock of Carpets, Magnificent Crepes and Silks, Ivory and Sandalwood Boxes, Brass and Copper Ware, Oriental Jewellery, Precious Stones, Gold and Silver ware, Antique Silk Rugs and Embroideries, Camel Hair Shawls, Maltese Lace, etc., An inspection is invited

RAILWAY HOTEL, Bombay, Grant Road, near Moos Buildings, Give it a trial and you will never regret your visit. Board and Residence, Rs. 2 and 3 per day. Very easy terms for permanent residents. Splendid Bars, Brand new Billiard Tables. Dinner Re. 1-4-0 ; Tiffin, Re. 1-0-0 ; Breakfast As. 12 Dinner served till late hours.

NEW and 2nd HAND CARRIAGES in stock. Repairs promptly executed under experienced maistries. Painting and Varnishing, a speciality. M. C. FERNANDES & Co., Coach Builders 837, Girgaum Rd., Kennedy Bridge, Bombay.

STAR GILDING WORKS.—ELECTRO-PLATER and GILDERS. Cheapest and best House in the Trade. 7-10, Girgaum Road, Bombay.

RECORDS and GRAPHOPHONES—Columbia sweet full tones as natural as life. leave nothing to be desired. BOMBAY LYRIC STORES. Church Gate Street, Fort.

"LE ZIL" Fluid, a wonderful discovery absolutely non-irritant, quickest cure for all complicated FEMALE PELVIC CATARRHS and other diseases most prevalent to females. No internal medicines required, Dr. A. L. Pushong of Lucknow writes.—"In cases of 6 and 8 years' duration it proved a marvel remedy." Rs. 2.—D. SPECIFIC Co., Meadows Street, Oriental Bank Buildings, FORT.

LARGEST ASSORTMENT of COOKING STOVES and Ranges to burn Coal, Wood, or Oil, and Kitchen Requisites in stock.—STOVE DEPOT, 17, Church Gate Street.

RAVAL & CO., Marble Merchants, Contractors, 13, Bank St., Fort, Bombay. All Marble Works, Plain and Encaustic flooring, Dado white glazed Tiles and Roofing executed promptly at Moderate Prices.

TARACHAND PURSRAM RAMSWAMI DIAMOND MERCHANT and JEWELLER by appointment to H. E. the Governor of Bombay. Dealer in Carpets, Shawls, Silks and all kinds of Draperies. Also has a very fine collection of Indian, Chinese and Japanese Curios which he offers at very reasonable rates. An inspection is solicited. Head Office, 63 Meadows St., Fort, Bombay. Branch Offices : Calcutta, Rangoon and Yokohama.

ANGELICA GLYCERINE SOAP, with a fascinating Violet Perfume, makes woman Beautiful.—KING & CO., Cheapest Picture Framers, Church Gate St., Bombay.

Messrs. SULLEMAN ABDOOL WAHED & Co.—Consignment of fresh shipment of ARAB HORSES, POLO PONIES, REMOUNTS, etc., expected every week. Landing season commenced. Inspection invited at the Byculla Commission Stables, 191, Bellasis Road, Bombay.

COMPARISONS are ODIOUS, but you can't get fresher or better Photo Materials than from BABAJEE SAKHARAM & Co., Kaf Buildings, BOMBAY.

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SPECIAL OFFER.—COMMERCIAL ENVELOPES.—"Gazette Special No. 1" at Rs. 2-12 per thousand : if printed on flap, Rs. 4 per thousand. "Gazette Special No. 3" at Rs. 3-12 per thousand : if printed on flap Rs. 5 per thousand. Samples on application at "THE BOMBAY GAZETTE," Office.

REPORTS, Petitions, Memorials, Business Announcements, Bill Forms, Books, Pamphlets, &c., &c., printed with neatness and promptitude at reasonable rates. Special terms for large contracts. Apply to the Manager. The Bombay Gazette Steam Press.

EARLY DELIVERY—Arrangements have been made with Messrs. BERNARD BROTHERS of Dadar to ensure early delivery of "THE BOMBAY GAZETTE" to subscribers in the Northern part of the Island (Parel, Sion, Sewree, Mahim, Worli, and Contiguous localities.)

BOMBAY GAZETTE WEEKLY EDITION—Issued every Saturday, giving all the News and Telegrams up to date. Subscription per Annum, Rs. 12 ; Half-yearly Rs. 7 ; Quarterly Rs. 4. Post free.

GOVERNMENT SERVANT SUPPLIERS.—Messrs. OLIVER and Co. undertake the Supply of Labour in General Clerks. The original and only firm that supplies thoroughly efficient and reliable High Class Servants. Patronized by the Officers of the Services. Especially First Class Goanese and Mahomedan Servants for whom we guarantee. Fee Bombay Rs. 2, Moffusil Rs. 3 each servant. No. 4, Ch. G. St., Fort Bombay. Established 1873.

OVERLAND SUMMARY, PUBLISHED Weekly on the Departure of English Mail, 28 Pages of the Pall Mall Budget" size, containing all the information of previous week, carefully arranged, Army Orders, &c. Town Subscription, yearly Rs. 12, Half-yearly Rs. 7 and Quarterly, Rs. 4. Post Rs. 15-12 ; Rs. 8 and Rs. 5 respectively. English Subscription £1-1-0 per year Post Free.

HARNESS.—Two sets of SINGLE HARNESS, for Horse 15 to 16 hands, in excellent and serviceable condition. Offers will be received by No 8048, Advt Dept, "Bombay Gazette."

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"THE BOMBAY GAZETTE" STERLING EXCHANGE TABLE—Is a small neatly bound BOOK, covering all RATES in 32nds—both Sterling into Rupees and Rupees into Sterling, from 1s. 3⅞d. to 1s. 4 23/32d. The Book has been found to supply a long-felt want, and the extensive and expensive tables in general use are now no longer required. The form adopted will also greatly facilitate the conversion of broken amounts. "The cheapest, best, and most convenient."—*Vide Press Notices.* Price :—Re 1.

OLD BOOKS.—Advertiser will be glad to receive lists of Old and Rare Books relating to Indian History and Events. Nett Prices should be marked to facilitate selection and purchase. Address "BIBLIOPHILE," No. 8038. Advt. Dept. "Bombay Gazette."

BACK NUMBERS of THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE" Daily, the Weekly and the Weekly Mail edition, when available, are supplied on the following terms :—During month of issue, 2 annas ; Thereafter for three months, 4 annas ; Subsequent issues Rs. 2 per copy according to numbers available Postage charge one Rupee.

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT & COMPANY,

No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE of valuable landed property at Mahim.

Under Instructions from Messrs. Brijmohandass Karsondass and Thakordass Jekissondas, the transferees of the mortgagees and on account and at the risk of the heirs and representatives of the deceased. Mortgagor, Haji Nur Mahomad Hajee Adboola,

Messrs. BENNETT & Co., will THIS-DAY, MONDAY the 14th day of January, 1907, at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.) on the premises the following landed property.

All that piece or pracel of land or ground situate lying and being at Mahim in the City and Registration Sub-District of Bombay containing by admeasurement four hundred fifty-six and forty-six upon hundred square yards or by admeasurement fifty feet in breadth on the East and thirty-eight feet on the West and ninety-four feet in length on the South and ninety-four feet six inches in length on the North bounded, on or towards the East and South by the property of Rao Bahadur Maneckchand Kapoorchand, on or towards the West by the Mahim Basar Road, on or towards the North by the property formerly of the said Hajee Nur Mahomad Haji Abdulla, but now of Dhunjishaw Hormusjee Karaka and all the buildings, chawls and messuages standing thereon which said premises were formerly and are now in the occupation of the tenants of the said Haji Nur Mahomed Hajee Abdoola and form part of a greater piece of land being all that piece of land forming an oart called Gaiwadi situate at or near Mahim in the City and Registration Sub-District of Bombay containing by admeasurement six thousand and sixty-seven square yards or thereabouts and assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under Pension and Tax Collector Old No. 486, New No. 4313, Old Survey No. 26-9 and New Survey No. 9 assessed by the Municipality under Ward G No. 5425 and Street No. 83 and bounded on the East by the property of Balgowandass Hargowan, on the North by a public passage, on the West by the Mahim Custom Road and on the South by the oart belonging to the Shenvi community.

For further particulars and conditions of sale and inspection of documents application may be made to the Undersigned or to the Vendor's Attorneys Messrs. Molvi Hiral Mody and Runchoddass at their Office at No. 19 Church Gate Street, Fort.

AUCTION SALE of Grain and Wheat cleaning Machine.

TO-MORROW, TUESDAY, the 15th January, 1907, at 5 p. m (S. T.) Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction, opposite the Prince's Docks Custom Office, on account of the concerned:—

About 40 new and second hand grain and wheat cleaning machines.

The above is now on view.

AUCTION SALE OF JEWELLERY.

TO-MORROW, TUESDAY, the 15th instant, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.). Messrs. BENNETT & Co., will sell by Public Auction at their rooms, on account of the Estate of a deceased Parsi Lady, the following Jewellery consisting of pearl necklace, pearl bangles, brilliants and emerald earrings, diamond and pearls bracelets, brilliants and pearls Bootee, pearl, ruby emerald and saphire rings, etc., gold bangles, gold vala, gold chains, gold rings, one gold watch set with pearls, silver loti, silver raiful, plain and carved silver tumblers, silver spoons and forks, googra, hardi, tora, pigani, silver water pots, etc.

The above is now on view.

AUCTION SALE of valuable landed property situate at Bhat Bazar or Doongri Street, and also the Printing Press, situate on the said premises.

Under instructions from Mr. Haji Ahmed Haji Hassam, the mortgagee and on account and risk of Damodher Govindji, the mortgagor, under an Indenture of mortgage dated the 1st day of December, 1904, and made between the said Damodher Govindji of the first part, Lakhmidas Damodher of the second part and the said Haji Ahmed Haji Hassam of the third part, the undersigned will sell by Public Auction at the premises in one lot the hereditament and premises particularly described in the first Schedule hereto and also the printing press situate on the said premises and all fixed and moveable machinery implements and utensils used in or about the said press and which may be on the said premises on the day of the sale and a rough list whereof is given in the second Schedule hereto, at 4 p. m. (Standard Time,) on SATURDAY, the 26th January, 1907.

The First Schedule Above Referred to.

All that piece or parcel of land containing by admeasurement One hundred and sixty-three square yards or thereabouts, and registerered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Old-No. 1211, New No. 6144, Old Survey No. 119, and New Survey No. 2098, together which the messuage, tenement or dwelling-house standing thereon assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under Ward No. 1062, and Street Nos. 459-6, and all which premises are situate at and on the East side of Bhat Bazaar or Doongri Street at Bombay in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay and are bounded on or towards the East by the property of Magsey Deoraj, on or towards the West by the said Doongri Street or Bhat Bazaar, on or towards North by the property formerly of Shivji Bhamji, but now of Liladhur Morarji and on or towards the South by the property formerly belonging to Rahimtulla Ahmed but now to Nagsey Dewraj and were formerly and are now in the occupation of the said mortgagor and his tenants.

The Second Schedule above referred to,

Three Printing Presses Vand J. Figgons.
One ruling machine Mitter & Richard,
On perforating machine Vand J. Figgons,
One paging machine Vand J. Figgons.
One cutting machine Forn Bahuson and Co.
On brass rule cases.
Four cheques and border cases with their accessories and spare parts.
One hundred and ninety cases English types.
Sixteen cases Gujarati types.
Fifty job cases.

Quotation and quadres (2500, lbs.) Two thousand five hundred pounds and the plants, tools, implements and apparatus appertaining to the printing press.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Payne and Company, the Mortgagee's solicitors or to the Undersigned.

On SATURDAY, the 2nd February, 1907, at 2 p m (S.T.) Messrs BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at No 4, Queen's Road behind the Church Gate Station, the very valuable and handsome teakwood and blackwood plain and carved household furniture of the latest design, rich glass and crockery-warge best platedware, dining table and chairs, large sideboard, drawing room sofas, chairs and easy chairs drawing-room cabinets, glass door almyrahs, handsome flower vases and table ornaments, rich pictures and oleographs one handsome sweet-toned ebonized Cottage piano by S. Rose and in very good order, marble-top dressing and wash-hand tables, brass and iron single and double bedsteads, Hink's and Ditmar's table and hanging lamps, rich carpets, a collection of choice and rare plants in tubs and pots, etc., the property of Lieut. Col. G. S. Hogge, 113th Infantry.

Catalogues will be published and the property on view four days before the sale.

BENNETT & CO.
BOMBAY, 14TH JANUARY, 1907.

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CLUB BLEND
WHISKY.
A FIRST CLASS BRAND AT A MODERATE PRICE.
WELL WORTH A TRIAL
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ALDRIDGE SALMON & Co., LD., BOMBAY
SOLE AGENTS.

CHAMPAGNE
MOET and CHANDON'S
DRY IMPERIAL
VINTAGE WINE.
TO BE HAD FROM
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A POWERFUL AND DRAMATIC NOVEL
BY AN EMINENTLY POPULAR AUTHOR.

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BY
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Written in attractive and pleasing style, and dealing with subjects of great public interest.

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by J. H. YOXALL, M.P.

Describing the heroic efforts of the Kitchen Committee, and giving a whimsical account of the relaxation of M. P's.

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Mr. Le Queux has novel ideas as to the disposal of his million.

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"Toby, M.P.," tells amusing incidents of the use and abuse of "Privilege," including how a facetious Irishman "spied strangers," and caused the King (then Prince of Wales) to be turned out of the Peers' Gallery.

4. "IF I WERE A MAN,"
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An outspoken comment on the idiosyncracies of man, with a delightful vein of sarcastic humour.

5. "WOMEN AS CITIZENS,"
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The possibilities of the coming revolution.

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No English woman has been so privileged in seeing the inner life of Monte Carlo as Mrs. Williamson. The revelations in this paper will surprise all readers.

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by A. ST. JOHN ADCOCK.

Why do we need, and why do we despise policemen ?

8. "THEY NEVER WOULD BE MISSED : MEN AND THINGS,"
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It is generally agreed that there are a thousand that never would be missed. John Strange Winter describes a few of them.

Men and Events of My Time in Parliament :

THE DRAMA AT WESTMINSTER,

BY
TOBY, M. P.
(H. W. LUCY),
Author of "A Diary of Two Parliaments," "Peeps at Parliament," &c.

[APPEARING EVERY SATURDAY.]

TOBY, M. P., is the doyen of the Parliamentary Press Gallery ; his bright, breezy papers, crammed with humorous stories and illuminating personal touches, are a feature of political life. Mr. Lucy has a keen eye for the picturesque, and in these papers, whimsically headed "The Drama at Westminster," has collected descriptions of the most striking scenes he has witnessed, with portraits of the great political personages of the last two generations. The articles are entirely free from politics and from all party bias.

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The opening of a new Parliament described.

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Disraeli's last word in the House of Commons was fittingly "Empire"—for its maintenance he had worked and planned, risked and plotted.

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A PORTABLE LOCO-TYPE BOILER, w Engine, by Ransomes Head and Jefferies, good condition. May be seen by appointme Apply to "B. G.," care of this Office.

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NEW and Second-hand English-built CA RIAGES, LANDAUS, BROUGHAMS, VICTORIAS by well-known Makers FOR SALE

CARRIAGE repairs of every description wil executed with prompt attention

HOUSES Furnished with the latest styled, Furniture.

CROCKERY, GLASS-WARE, and PLATE WARE, &c., FOR SALE and on HIRE.

FURNITURE of the latest design FOR SA and on HIRE, and also made to order.

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JOINT STOCK COMPANIES Proxy and Transfer Forms Two Annas each. Special Quo tions for large quantities wi name of Company included. App at "THE BOMBAY GAZETT Office.

THE
BOMBAY GAZETTE

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	Cash.	Credi
Yearly	Rs. 20	Rs. 2
Half-yearly	" 11	" 1
Quarterly	" 6	"
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MORNING AND EVENI EDITION.

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Yearly	Rs. 30	Yearly	Rs.
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SINGLE COPY ... ... ONE ANNA.

The price for Back Numbers varies, according to lapse of ti between Annas 2 and Rs. 2, and higher for very old issues, if available.

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For Advertisements of two or three lines, relating matters as Small Sales ; Business Cards ; Situations Wa Servants, Houses, or Lodgings equired ; Change of Residence ; Articles Lost or Found, the scale is as follows :—

Not exceeding three lines ... ... Rs. 1-0
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No Advertisement will be inserted for less than One Rupee, payment must in all cases be made in Cash.

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THE Charge for Announcements of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEAT and MEMORIAM NOTICES, which must be authenticated by th name and address of the sender, is Rs. 2 for six lines or less an Eight Annas for every additional line, CASH strictly in ADVANC

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First insertion 12 LINES CALCULATED TO THE INCH	Rs. 6-0	Per Inch.
Second do.	" 3-8	do. do.
Third do.	" 3-0	do. do.
Fourth do.	" 2-8	do. do.
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In the Native Languages, double the above rates.

For Advertisements, which are to be inserted for a length time, special contracts are made.

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Daily or thrice a week.—First Three Insertions—Four Annas per line ; Fourth and Subsequent insertions—Two Annas per line. Twice or Once a week.—First Three Insertions—Four Annas per line ; Fourth and Subsequent Insertions—Three Annas per line Minimum Charge Rs. 2.

"THE BOMBAY GAZETTE."
OVERLAND SUMMARY
POST FREE

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Yearly	Rs. 1[illegible]	Rs. 15-12
Half-yearly	"	" 8
Quarterly	" 4	" 5

"THE BOMBAY GAZETTE"
WEEKLY BUDGET.
POST FREE.

Yearly	Rs. 12
Half-yearly	" 7
Quarterly	" 4

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THE Charge for Announcements of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS, and MEMORIAM NOTICES which must be authenticated by the name and address of the senders, is Rs. 2 for six lines or less and 8 as. for every additional lines. CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

HARNETT—January 6, at Saidpur, E. B. S. Ry., the wife of W. F. Harnett, of a daughter.

SMITH—January 9, at West Nook, Madras, the wife of H. A. Jabez Smith, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

LINK—PORTER—New Year's Day, at the Methodist Episcopal Church, Naini Tal, by the Rev. P. S. Hyde, Acting Presbyterian Chaplain, Captain W. Cresswell Link, Indian Ordnance Department, to Nina, daughter of J. Porter, Forest Lodge, Naini Tal.

MOSS—LYDIARD—December 20, at the Circuit House, Bankura by the Rev. Fr. L. Hagenbeck, S. J., Richard Cecil Moss, P. W. D. son of R. F. Moss, Esq. of Ballybrack, Co. Dublin, to Katherine Fanny Clemence, youngest surviving daughter of W. C. Lydiard, of "The Manor," Bankura, and grand-daughter of the late Col. W. Lydiard, B. S. C.

DEATHS.

GARVIN—December 23, at the General Hospital, Colombo, Reginald Forrest Garvin.

MULLANE—January 5, at Cawnpore, Florence Mabel, the dearly beloved wife of Conductor Robert Mullane, Government Harness and Saddlery Factory.

MILLAR.—January, 9, at the Campbell Hospital, Calcutta, George Millar, Victoria Jute Mill, aged 30 years.

ROUSSAC—January 8, at 19-1, Linton, Street, Calcutta, Claude Aubray William, the dearly beloved and only son of Albert William and Ellen Blanche Roussack, aged 4 years.

RUBBING
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TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 7h. 15m. ; Sun sets, 6h. 20m. : High water, 11-9m., Low water, 5-16m, 5-11a.

Bombay Chamber of Commerce, ballot for election of Chairman, 10 a.m. to 4 p.m.

Dr. Cuthbert Hall's final lecture, Wilson College, 6-30 p.m.

Gaiety Theatre, Bandmann Comedy Company.

Skating Rink, Esplanade.

J. N. WADIA CHARITABLE DISPENSARY.—The number of patients who attended the J. N. Wadia Charitable Dispensary, Mahim, during the last month were :—Adults male 767, female 615, children male 306, female 272, total 1960. The chief prevailing diseases were malarial fevers, round worms, and skin disease.

HONOUR TO A NEW DEWAN.—Mr. Eruchshah Jehangirshah Taleyarkhan, who has been appointed Dewan to the Sachin State, prior to his leaving Broach, where he was Chitnis to the Collector, was entertained at dinner by the members of the Broach Club on the 9th inst.

MUSIC AT GREEN'S.—The Indian Hotels Co.'s European String Band will play the following selection of music at W. B. Green and Co's Apollo Bunder Restaurant, this evening during dinner hours to-day:—

March	New Colonial	Hall
Overture	Bohemian Girl	Balfe
Valse	Espana	Waldteufel
Selection	Cingalee	Monckton
Valse Lente	Reine de Danube	Berger
Dance	Nell Gwyn	German
Intermezzo	Cavalleria Rusticana	Mascagni
March	Wien Bleibt Wien	Schrammel

DNYAN PRASARAK MANDALI'S LECTURE.—Dnyan Prasarak Mandali's Lecture and congratulations to Mr. Dadabhai Navroji. The second lecture of the season under the auspices "Dnyan Prasarak Mandali" will be delivered in Gujarati at the Framji Cowasji Institute at 5 p. m. (B. T.) to-day by Miss Motibai Edalji Batlivala. The topic selected for the evening is "Women's virtues and their duty." Mr. Dadabhai Navroji, the founder of the Mandali, has kindly consented to be present at the lecture when congratulations will be offered to him for the Institutions founded by him (including the Mandali) having already passed their Jubilee. The lecture is open to the public, front seats being reserved for ladies and members of the Mandali.

SALVATION ARMY MEETINGS.—Commissioner Fakirsingh Mr. Both Tucker, his wife Dutini, and other Salvationist notables, having recently arrived in Bombay, the Salvationist propaganda has been vigorously pushed forward, and yesterday no less than three prayer meetings were held in the Framji Cawasji Institution Hall at Dhobitalao. Select songs were sung before large and enthusiastic audiences. The Commissioner goes on a tour in India : he will come back here somewhere in the middle of February, when he is expected to enlarge in public on his favourite theme of the colonisation scheme, as a means of relieving the congestion of population, and of the penury of the poorer classes.

STREET ACCIDENT.—Mr. P. Byrne, Coroner of Bombay, held an inquest, on Saturday morning, touching the death of Deepchand Cutchra, a Hindu aged 19 years. Deceased was a native of Khed in Poona District and a new arrival in Bombay. He was out on Thursday afternoon with his parents and was going alone the Hornby Road when he was knocked down by a victoria. The vehicle at the time was being driven by Cassum Ismail, and it belongs Mr. Ahmed Dewji. The boy was much injured, one of the forewheels passing over his abdomen. He was immediately conveyed to the G. T. Hospital where he subsequently succumbed to the injuries. The jury returned a verdict of death caused by the injuries sustained by him during the accident.

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In Neurasthenia and the disabilities of old age, the effects of these pearls are especially marked, energy being in all cases quickly restored.

They cure all abnormal Discharges, build up the delicate tissues, and restore to Vitality broken down. fagged out or weary constitutions.

Their marvellous curative effects are manifested from the first day of their administration by a remarkable increase of Nerve and Intellectual Power with a feeling of courage, strength and comfort. Digestion is invigorated, appetite increases wonderfully, bowels become regular, countenance clear and ruddy, the eyes bright sight improved, the step and gait again elastic and determined, the temper cheerful, the brain again active, memory tenacious, bodily nourishment increased and energy restored.

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LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

HIGH COURT.

ROBBED AND MURDERED.

Transportation for Life.

ON the Appellate Side of the High Court, the Hon Mr. Justice Batty and the Hon. Mr. Justice Heaton have disposed of an appeal in a case against Sakharam Dagdu, who was in October last convicted by Mr. B. C. Kennedy, Sessions Judge of Nasik, of culpable homicide not amounting to murder, and was sentenced to transportation for life.

The accused was committed to the Sessions Court, charged with having, on the 3rd September last, committed murder by causing the death of one Sakina. The Sessions Judge had no doubt in regard to the evidence that the accused did, as he said, cause the death of Sakina by administering opium. Mr. Kennedy saw no reason whatever to distrust the confession, for the making of which the accused had every valid reason. He was arrested very shortly after the commission of the offence, and was found in possession of property certainly that of the deceased. Under these circumstances, it was most natural that he should make a confession tending to throw the major part of the blame on others. There was no reason, said Mr. Kennedy, for Sakina to die from natural causes. She was perfectly healthy and actually carrying on her profession. The appearance of her body was consistent with her having been killed by opium. Mr. Kennedy remarked that opium being a vegetable poison and being difficult to detect after assimilation, the fact that no positive traces of opium were found in her body was in no way destructive of the story of the prosecution. Although the accused denied, in the Sessions Court, having had previous connection with Sakina, there was ample evidence to show that he used to visit her. The evidence made it clear that he was in the house at various times on the day previous to her death, and that he left the house in the early morning after the death. It was impossible that there could have been any other person in the house along with the accused. The back door was shut from within. Accordingly, said Mr. Kennedy, if deceased did as a matter of fact come to her death by foul means on the night in question, it was presumable that it was the accused who caused her death. He was arrested about 5 o'clock next day while attempting to escape. It was at Deolali some miles off. On his person were found several papers and some rings, which belonged to the deceased. He pointed out certain property in two different places. Mr. Kennedy felt quite convinced that the accused who was the last person who visited the house of Sakina, who left the house after her death, and who robbed her of ornaments, was the person who caused her death. In the absence of any medical evidence as to the nature of the preparation, "Kusumba," and the persons who consume it habitually, and how much of it would make a fatal dose, as also in view of the fact that no opium was detected in the vomit or elsewhere, Mr. Kennedy thought it safer to hold that the accused did not give such a dose as he knew to be certainly fatal. He had, accordingly, convicted the accused of culpable homicide not amounting to murder, and sentenced him to transportation for life.

Their lordships, on a consideration of the evidence, dismissed the appeal.

A MINOR'S GUARDIAN.

Their Lordships the Hon'ble Sir Lawrence Jenkins, Chief Justice, and the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Beaman, disposed of in second appeal, an application presented by one Savitra, the appellant, who was the original opponent in connection with the appointment of a guardian of the person and property of a minor. The respondent in the case was one Malapa Vithoba, who was the original applicant. Mr. Gadgill with Mr. Chintamani Attmaram, appeared for the appellant, the respondent being represented by Mr. Anant. G. Desai. This is an appeal from an order of Mr. C. A. Kincaid, the District Judge of Poona, under the Guardian and Wards Act. The application to the Court at Poona was made by one Malapa Vithoba to be appointed guardian of the person and property of the minor, his natural son. The minor has been adopted by the opponent Savitra to her deceased husband, and *prima facie* she would be the proper person to be his guardian.

The learned Judge, however, has appointed as guardian of the person and the greater part of the property, the petitioner Vithoba. His estimate of the petitioner's character is not favourable. He says of him "the applicant is clearly a person of dissolute conduct. He admittedly drinks. His pension is only Rs. 1 a month and his house is mortgaged. He has denied receiving for the minor's maintenance Rs. 200, although his receipt therefor has been filed."

His dissolute conduct consists in the fact that there lives with him in his house a mistress and her children. How a man of that kind can be regarded as a fit guardian of either the person or property, cannot be understood. The mother is deprived of the guardianship of the person because it is said that she has an improper intimacy with Malapa Tukaram.

But it is admitted that, on the evidence, there is nothing to support that, beyond the statement that she lives in the house of Malapa Tukaram, and it is admitted that the vernacular expression denotes nothing improper. It is on that, combined with a general statement by Vithoba, that she has misbehaved herself, that the learned Judge comes to the conclusion that "she has, it is almost certain, contracted intimacy with Malapa Tukaram."

Their Lordships are not satisfied that any case is made out against Savitra which would induce them to say that she ought to be deprived of her right to be guardian of the person of the minor. At the same time their Lordships think that it will be in the interests of the minor that the guardian of the property should be the Nazir if he is able and willing to undertake that duty.

Their Lordships therefore reverse the order of the District Court at Poona, appoint Savitra the guardian of the person, and the Nazir to be the guardian of the property of the minor. The Respondent must pay the costs throughout.

If it becomes necessary to make any application in respect of the minor's property and maintenace or any other question, then that should be to the District Court, as their Lordships have not before them materials enabling them to deal with the matter.

AN ACCOUNTANT RECEIVING A BRIBE.

An Unsuccessful Appeal.

The Hon. Mr. Justice Batty and the Hon. Mr Justice Heaton have disposed of the appeal of Bhagwandas Kanji Madani, lately Accountant to the Trustees of the Port of Aden, who had been convicted of receiving a bribe in his official capacity to show favour to a Mahomedan contractor, and was sentenced by Lieutenant A. H. E. Mosse, Assistant Resident and First Class Magistrate at that Port, to one year's rigorous imprisonment. An appeal was preferred against this conviction and sentence to Major-General H. M. Mason, the Resident, who is also the Sessions Judge there ; he dismissed it on 12th March last. Counsel was engaged by the accused in Bombay to submit a case to the Advocate General, with a view to obtain a certificate for a review of the decision, under Section 30 of Act of 1864, viz., an Act to provide for the Administration of Civil and Criminal Justice at Aden.

Mr. Inverarity, instructed by Mr. K. N. Koyaji, drew up the case for the accused, it was at first submitted to Mr. E. B. Raikes, Acting Advocate-General, who certified that, for the reasons he had given in brief, he considered it to be a fit case for a review by the Judges of the High Court. When the Hon. Mr. Justice B. Scott relinquished charge of his acting appoinment on the Bombay Bench, and resumed charge of his office of Advocate General, he specified, in an ampler form than had been done, his reasons for the review. Amongst them were:—The Lower Appellate Court had committed an error by upholding the conviction of the accused for receiving Rs. 400 as a bribe for Alfred Horatio Fernandez, Secretary to the Board of the Port Trustees at Aden, when the only charge against the accused was for accepting Rs. 100 as a bribe for himself, on the 11th March 1905, which was the day following the one on which a contract for stores was given to the firm of Abdulali Mahomedali, with whose manager Mahomedali Shamsudin, it was alleged, he was in agreement on the subject; the Lower Appellate Court was wrong in holding that there was sufficient independent evidence to corroborate the tainted testimony of the accomplish, and also in acquitting the Secretary ; these and other points required further consideration at the hands of the Judges of the High Court.

At the first hearing of the case before their Lordships on 12th December, the arguments were conducted by Mr. Jardine, who with Mr. K. N. Koyaji, appeared for the accused, to uphold the certificate granted by the Advocate-General; while at the subsequent hearing, the arguments were continued by Mr. Branson, with Mr. Koyaji, M. R. Chaubal, Government Pleader, appeared for the Crown in support of the conviction.

Out of the other points bearing on the charge against the accused, some were that Captain Hancock of the Port Trust had reason to suspect the manner in which the contract was allotted to Abdullali's firm ; whereupon he set inquiries on foot through Hamad, a school master ; the ultimate result of these was the putting on trial of both the Secretary and the Accountant, on charges relating to bribery and corruption. On the ground of insufficiency of evidence of the receeipt of money, the Secretary, A. X. Fernandez was discharged by the Magistrate under Section 213 of the Criminal Procedure Code, his Worship having expressed great doubt as his innocence. The Accountant admitted having received the Rs. 500 ; not Rs. 100 for himself, and Rs. 400 for Fernandes, as the prosecution alleged ; but to get the rival firm of Kaiumali Nazarali to leave the field of competition for the contract. The Magistrate holding the charge proved against him, convicted and sentenced him as already mentioned.

The Hon. Mr. Justice Batty delivered the judgment of the Appeal Court. His Lordship said that the Judges accepted, as they conceived they were bound to do, the findings relating to the official conduct of the accused Bhagwandas Madani, the accountant, having contributed materially towards securing an undue preference in favour of Mahomedali ; it was preceded by nocturnal conferences between the accused and Mahomedali and a person from whom money was obtained by the accused, shortly after his conduct became known. Those were findings based on evidence which was not that of accomplices, and which appeared to their Lordships to be sufficient corroboration of the point which rested solely on the statement of the accomplices, namely, the money having been received on the understanding of its being a reward for improper assistance given. For these reasons the Appeal Court was unable to pronounce the accused's conviction as bad in law. The conviction and sentence were, therefore, left undisturbed.

POLICE COURT.

THE TRAMWAY FRAUDS.

Trial of Perrett.

ON Saturday, at the Esplanade Police Court, Mr. A. H. S. Aston, resumed hearing of the case in which Superintendent Sloane of the Criminal Investigation Department charged Thomas William Perrett, lately Assistant Superintendent in the service of Messrs. J. G. White and Company, contractors for the work of relaying the tramway track in Bombay, with abetment of criminal breach of trust in respect of Rs. 3,65-48, Rs. 5,704 and Rs. 6,615.

Mr. Weldon, Barrister-at-law, instructed by Mr. Dunlop of Messrs. Crawford, Brown and Company, Solicitors, prosecuted, while Mr. Rustom D. N. Wadia, Barrister-at-Law, with Mr. Velinkar and Mr. Vicaji F. Vicaji, pleaders, instructed by Messrs. Khanderao, Laud and Metha, solicitors, defended the accused. Mr. Binning and Mr. C. H. Setalwad, Barristers-at-Law, watched the proceedings on behalf of Reginald Tyler and Charles H. Hannabuss and Mr. Lang Barrister-at law, watched the proceedings on behalf of the Bombay Tramway Company.

Mahomedkhan bin Chandkhan, cross-examined by Mr. Wadia, said he never saw the accused before he saw him in the Police Court on the day he gave evidence. Witness had never been to the office of Gibbons and Co. Witness did not know one Patel in White and Cos., Abdullasha Rahimansha was witness' brother-in-law. Witness had signed the three bills before the Court for Abdullasha, who was doing contractor's work. Abdullasha had never asked witness to lend him his name to certain transactions in connection with the alleged supply of materials. Witness signed the bills as he thought the money might belong to the Saheb, (the accused). He signed the bills at the instance of Abdullasha. He derived no benefit from it. He had never signed bills for Abdullasha before. He was not surprised when Abdullasha asked him this favour. About two or three years ago Abdullasha might have begun contractor's work, but witness did not know about it. Witness was not charged in any Court in connection with the supply of any material to the Tramway Company. There was no charge pending against witness at present. Two or four days before giving his evidence in Court the police made inquiries of him. Witness was under police custody for fifteen or twenty days—day and night— during the inquiries into this matter. He was under Mr. Sloane's custody. Witness was allowed to go home since he gave evidence in this case. After his arrest he thought he might be charged. He was arrested in Bombay. Until he was allowed to go home he was under the belief that some charge would be laid against him.

Re-examined by Mr. Weldon witness said that when he said he was arrested he meant that the police were making inquiries of him. He was not sent to jail or locked up. He used to sleep at nights during these inquiries at the Maharbandi (Girgaum) Police station. After witness gave evidence in Court he was allowed to go home. Since then he was called by the police two or four times. He was taken to the Head Police Office. He slept at the Girgaum Police station for two nights. Inquiries were then being made of him. There was also another person with him at the time. Between the time the police first made inquiries of witness and he gave his evidence, his wife was ill and he used to go and see her.

Raoji Sojpal, partner of Teju Kaya and Co., cross-examined by Mr. Wadia, said that orders for material were given to his firm by Mr. Remington. He then described the way in which these orders were executed.

Appaji Khanderao, cross-examined by Mr. Wadia, said that the materials supplied by him were received by sectional officers. Witness never supplied materials to the accused's orders. He used to see the accused on the lines and the people there took delivery of goods.

Further hearing of the case was adjourned.

THE AHMAD FORGERY CASE.

Mr. Sen Gupta's Evidence.

AT the Fifth Criminal Sessions of the Calcutta High Court on Tuesday, before Mr. Justice Stephen and a special jury, the hearing was resumed of the case in which Mr. Syed Zahiruddin Ahmad, a member of the Calcutta Bar, is charged with forgery, using as genuine a forged document, cheating and dishonestly inducing delivery of property.

Hurry Dass Chunder further cross-examined by Mr. Norton said it was not usual to put the address of a constituent on the pass book. The address, if it appeared on the pass-book, was taken from the ledger. The words "Bar Library" on Mr. Ahmad's pass book were in witness's handwriting. He did not remember whether he wrote that address when the Bank issued the pass book in 1902. In July, 1906, when he received Mr. Ahmad's pass book he saw that the address given in it was "Bar Library."

That book must have come back to you on many occasions between 1902 and 1906 ;—Yes.

And the address "Bar Library" has never been erased ?—No.

Mr. K. N. Sen Gupta, Barrister-at-law, stated that he knew the accused. He published a book called "Indexed Code of Criminal Procedure." He gave Mr. Ahmad a presentation copy of this book on the latter asking for it. On the fly leaf he wrote, "To Syed Zabiruddin Ahmad with the author's compliments, K. N. Sen Gupta." He had more than one account with the Bank of Bengal. He never wrote to the Bank the letter of the 11th June last. That letter was not sent with his knowledge, authority or consent. His clerk was Rati Kanto Mitter. This man had been with witness ever since the latter joined the Bar. At the end of September or beginning of October last Rati Kanto took leave owing to illness in his family and had been away since. The signature "K. N. Sen Gupta" on the letters and blotting pad (shown) was not his.

Cross-examined by Mr. Norton witness said he was quite impartial in this case and had no leaning one way or the other. He knew the accused's people at Patna. The accused's father was a man of position and respectability. The accused's uncles were men of means. Any Patna servant of Mr. Ahmad's would know about witness's position and means. Mahboob Husain must have known. Witness regarded Mr. Ahmad as a man of respectability. He had never heard anything prior to this case, against Mr. Ahmad's honour, personal or professional. If Mr. Ahmad was hard pressed and asked him for a loan of Rs. 1,500, witness would gladly have lent him the money. Generally he had his cheque books sent to his house, sometimes to the Bar Library. In the Bar Library there were tables with open wooden receptacles containing Bar Library paper and envelopes. That portion of the Bar Library was open to the public. Anyone could go in there. It was quite possible for any outsider to take paper and envelopes from the Bar Library. As a matter of fact he had seen that done by outsiders and barrister's clerks. The inner room was not open to the public, but barristers' clerks could enter it. On all the briefs he used to get and on all the legal opinions he used to give, his signature used to appear. These briefs were available to anyone. Barristers, clerks and peons were constantly together. In the presentation copies of this book there was not much of his handwriting. If anyone had written to him for a presentation copy he would have replied to the letter and much more of his handwriting would have been available. Some of the members of the Bar do call on the Judges.

That is not a criminal offence ? (Laughter.)—Oh no. (More laughter.)

Witness then went on to say that he knew Inspector Hamilton. After the discovery of the forgery Inspector Hamilton called on him, but on that occasion did not mention Mahboob's name to him.

The Court : Have you any reason for supposing that the accused knew you had an account with the Bank of Bengal ?—Yes.

How ?—Because I often used to send cheques from the Bar Library through my peon to be cashed. These cheques used to be sent open. The peon and a good many other people would know I had an account with the Bank.

INSPECTOR HAMILTON'S STORY.

Inspector W. Hamilton, examined, said that in June last he was in charge of the Waterloo Thana. On the 19th June he took up the inquiry in this case. He called that day at the Bank and saw Mr. Bastien, Mr. Scott, Kherode Chunder Bose and a chuprassie and questioned them. He inferred from what they told him that the man who had taken the cheque book was Mr. Sen Gupta's servant. On the 20th and 21st he sent his head constable with Kherode Chunder Bose to the High Court to look for that servant. On the 22nd June he saw the head constable and Mahboob Husain at the thannah. That was at 4 P. M. He took Mahboob to the Bank and saw Mr. Bastien, who sent for Kherode. Witness questioned Kherode. He then went to Mr. Sen Gupta's house. He had been there previlously, once on the evening of the 19th and again on the 20th. On the evening of the 20th Mr. Gupta came to the thana. Witness saw Mr. Gupta at his house on the evening of the 22nd. Mahboob was then under arrest. On the 22nd June, after Mahboob was brought to the thana, he first heard Mr. Ahmad's name in connection with the case. Having ascertained that Mr. Ahmad had left for Patna he sent a telegram to the District Superintendent of Police there. On the 23rd June, Mahboob was placed before the Magistrate and discharged, and witness got a warrant against Mr. Ahmed, who arrived in Calcutta on the morning of the 24th. On the 13th July Mr. Ahmad was placed before the Magistrate. On the 25th June Mr. Bastien told him that Hurry Dass Chunder and Ram Nath Chatterjee could give him certain information. He went to the Bank and these two men made statements to him. He searched Mahboob on the 22nd June and found two steel rings and fifteen keys. On the 23rd June, he got a search warrant and the next morning he searched Mr. Ahmad's house. All the rooms were locked when the accused arrived. Witness arrested the accused and got Messrs. Cleeve, Abdur Rahim and Karim Bakhsh, all neighbours, as witnesses to the search. Mahboob Hussain opened the door.

Witness then detailed the various things found, chief among which were a blotting pad with the words "Bar Library" and "K. N. Sen Gupta" and two letters addessed to the Bank of Bengal purporting to be signed by Mr. Sen Gupta.

A DISCREPANCY.

The witness was cross-examined at length by Mr. Norton. He said that the first time he got any information in the case was on the 19th June. That was at about 11-15 A. M. On that day he was not told that any application had been made by Mr. Ahmad to ascertain the cash balance in Mr. Gupta's favour. He read the entry in the ledger and saw that the name given of the man who received the cheque book was Mahboob Hussain. He also received a description of Mahboob from Kherode. He did not see Mr. Sen Gupta on the 19th but on the 20th. He described the man to Mr. Sen Gupta and also gave his name.

Mr. Sen Gupta has sworn that you did not mention the man's name but only gave a description. Is he wrong?—Yes, he has made a mistake. Witness then went on to say that the head constable Mahomed Ali had not been called as a witness in this case.

Have you got any record of Kherode Chunder Bose's first statement ?—Yes in my note book.

Where is that note book ?—I can produce it. I have not got it with me.

That is no answer to my question ; where is it ?—Probably on my bookshelf in my house.

I understand a special diary is a dairy kept for the benefit of the Commissioner of Police?—Yes.

Does that contain an absolute transcript of the statements in your note book?—It varies as to the charges, but contains an actual copy of the statements.

On the 23rd Mahboob was put up before the Magistrate as one of the two persons concerned in this matter, the other being his master. Mahboob was discharged, as no evidence was offered against him.

So that the Magistrate had no alternative but to discharge him?—Yes.

On the 22nd he intended offering evidence against Mahboob but he thought over the matter that night and early next morning changed his mind.

What induced you to change your mind ?—For the simple reason that a telegram had been sent to Patna for Mr. Ahmed's arrest.

Will you explain to the jury the connection between that telegram and your decision of the 23rd June not to offer any evidence against Mahboob—There was the fact of Mahboob's statement.

But he had made that statement to you on the 22nd ?—Yes.

Even after that statement on the 22nd you intended charging him,?—Yes

What led you to change your mind ?—I thought that if Mahboob's statemet was true he was simply a tool in the hands of Mr. Ahmad and that as Mahboob could not write English it was more likely that his statement was true and I reported it as such to the Commissioner of Police also to Mr. Hume.

Does promotion in the Calcutta Police depend in some measure upon conviction ?—Not at all.

So that if a man gets twenty convictions it does him no good ?—Not if he got 20,000 convictions.

On the 22nd June witness went as far as the gate of Mr. Ahmad's house but did not go in. He stood at the gete and spoke to the coachman and syce. On the 23rd June he applied for and obtained a search warrant, but did not search the house till the next morning.

WHY THE SEARCH WAS DELAYED.

Why did you not search the house on the 23rd ?—I am too old a police officer to search a house in the absence of the accused. [Laughter.] I did not think it would be fair to the accused.

Mr. Norton : This is the first time I have heard such a suggestion from a police officer. [More Laughter.]

Was that your only motive for not searching the house on the 23rd ?—Yes.

Was not your abstention from the search due also to a desire to gain time ?—No, not at all.

Witness, then said that the keys found on Mahboob when the latter was searched remained in his (witness) possesion from the 22nd to the 24th. That statement rested on his own uncorroborated testimony He was next questioned in detail regarding the documents found in Mr. Ahmad's house.

Did you ask Mr. Ahmad any questions when you found these documents ?—I think I did when I found them or immediately after. I asked him whether the writing in the letter asking for twentyfive cheques was his and he said "No." Singly I never asked him but I asked him as a whole. I asked him whether he had any explanation as to how these documents came to be found in his house and he said "No." Inspector Ahmed Khan and Mr. Cleeve were present then. Mr. Rahim may have been present.

Witness then went on to say that the accused had the key of a room which was locked. The accused did not demur to its production. The room was empty except for a safe which was empty. One of the attempted forgeries was found in a locked sloping desk.

Did not the accused say "Break it open" when the key could not be found ?—I said "break it open."

And there was nothing found inside it ?—Yes. There were other papers which find no mention in the list. They are still there I believe.

Was any paper or anything found in any locked drawer or receptacle in that house of which Mr. Ahmad had the key ?—Yes the seven cheque books.

Anything beside the books?—No.

The Court : There was nothing incriminating ?—No.

The Court then rose for the day, it being 5 30 P.M. The jury returned a unanimous verdict of not guilty Mr. Ahmed was discharged. The remainder of the evidence which is held over for lack of space will be published in a subsequent issue.

MR. COWASJEE'S CASE.

Judgment of the Privy Council.

THE Industrial Committee of the Privy Council recently gave the reasons which led them to decide on the 14th November, that the appeal made by Mr. Bomanjee Cowasjee, from an order made by the Chief Judge and the Judges of the Chief Court of Lower Burma of the 21st March, 1906, dismissing him from his office as an Advocate of that Court, should be allowed.

Lord Davey, in giving the reasons, reviewed at length the circumstances of the case. The charges against Mr. Cowasjee were, he said, two in number. It was alleged that while employed as an Advocate for the prosecution of persons charged with abducting the daughter of Maung Ohn Ghine, C.I.E., he advised his client's family to say nothing about some letters which they had received and which he witheld from Mr. Eddis, the Senior Advocate conducting the prosecution. It was also alleged that Mr. Cowasjee suggested to Maung Ohn Ghine that he should influence Mr. Hardless, a handwriting expert, by improper means, so that he might express opinions favourable to the prosecution's case in connection with certain other letters. The Judges held that it had not been proved that the appellant was guilty of the first charge. As to the second charge it rested mainly on some remarks made by the appellant to Mr. Eddis to whom they conveyed the impression that the appellant had advised Ohn Guine to bribe Mr. Hardless.

Regarding this charged Lord Davey said:—Their lordships were of opinion that the evidence given by Mr. Eddis and by the Government Advocate in support of the case against the appellant (who stated particulars of a long conversation he had with Ohn Ghine) was inadmissible for the purpose for which it was used, or against the appellant. Even if it were admissible for the purpose of impeaching the credit of the witness under Section 155 of the Indian Evidence Act, what would it prove ? It might prove that Ohn Ghine was an unreliable witness who said one thing one day and another thing another day, and tend to discredit his sworn statement, but it would not prove the truth of his unsworn statement or make it evidence against a third person. Ohn Ghine was questioned by the Government Advocate as to what he said to Mr. Eddis, but he adhered to his statement that "the hint" of which Mr. Eddis had spoken was a hint to have Mr. Hardless watched, and that he appellant had never advised him or hinted to him to have Mr. Hardless bribed. It appeared that he did in fact take measures to have Mr. Hardless watched. Their lordship were disposed to agree that Ohn Ghine's evidence could not be implicitly relied on. On the other hand, they could not accept Mr. Eddis's statement of his conversation with Ohn Ghine as admissable evidence against the appellant. But in saying so they thought it fair to the appellant to say that the words attributed to Ohn Ghine by Mr. Eddis appeared to them capable of a different construction from that put upon them by the learned Judges. There was, therefore, no direct evidence that the appellant in fact advised Ohn Ghine to attempt to bribe Hardless, and the only evidence in support of the second charge against the appellant which had to be considered was Mr. Eddis's report of (1) a hurried conversation lasting some half minute, as to the greater part of which he could not remember the words used, and as to the rest of which the words deposed to were innocent or otherwise according to the context, and (2) a whispered conservation between two barristers in Court whilst one of them was on his legs examining a witness. Their lordships were of opinion that such evidence was quite insufficient to support the grave charge made against the appellant.

In a case of that kind it was permissible for Judges of tact to consider the probabilites. It was improbable that a man of the appellant's experience could suppose that a witness like Mr. Hardless was amenable to be bribed to give false testimony, or not have known that any attempt to influence him in that way would recoil on him who made it. It was yet more improbable that a man in the appellant's professional position would imperil his whole future in such a manner or for such a purpose. And it was almost impossible to believe that if he did so he would at once go and tell it to a leading European advocate, and that, too, in a public place where he might be overheard. Mr. Eddis did not seem at first to have taken so serious a view of the matter as he afterwards did. His continuing to conduct the abduction case with the appellant might be explained by his unwillingness to inflict an injury on his client, but it was difficult to understand why, believing all he did about the appellant, he appeared in another case with him as his leader on the following 23rd February. For those reasons their lordships thought it their duty as they stated on the 14th November humbly to advise His Majesty that the order appealed from be reversed and that the appellant, Mr. Bomanjee Cowasjee, be restored to his office as an advocate of the Chief Court of Lower Burma as from the 21st March, 1906. The appellant very properly did not ask for any costs of this appeal.

THE THEATRE.

A Striking Evolution.

BOMBAY just now presents two phenomena of no small interest. One is the eclipse of the sun ; the other is the evolution in the mind of the Bombay public concerning—the Comedy Company at the Gaiety ! This may seem somewhat jocose, but it is interesting. The evolution shows one thing : that the theatre going public of this city, so far from being over-educated, has still something to learn. When Miss Georgie Corlass went away, with her living background of damsels, whose rougy cheeks, red-ochrey lips, and saucy black (!) eyes so took the young bucks of Bombay, and a company of less chirruppy players numbering half that of the Opera Company succeeded to the possession of the Gaiety stage, the B. P. was seized with the idea that genius does not exist apart from tuney songs and ankle work, so it charitably left the Gaiety severely alone. The B. P. didn't want whelks after oysters. Oh dear no, Besides, what could a wretched scratch company of twenty-five artistes do after the Corlass girls and their chorus girls ? Tush ! So the Bandmann Comedy Company made its bow to an empty house For several nights their audiences were painfully poor and papery. Now, after only a fortnight in the city, the Company can stage a piece a second time to a packed house. When *Raffles* was put on a second time within a week, the theatre was a sea of faces. To-night, when *The Sign of the Cross* will be staged, there will not be a seat vacant. The B. P. has learnt something It has discovered that there can not only be interest, but mirth, in a comedy. We admit the necessity for mirth. Our ancient enemy, King Sol, makes so many Bombayites permanently serious that amusement must be had to save our livers from getting utterly demoralised. But what could be funnier, for instance, than the Bandmann presentation of *Our Flat* at the Theatre on Saturday night. For two solid hours the house was kept in a perfect paen of laughter, and even without Miss Florence Hamer or Mr. Claude King in the cast the presentation was entirely successful. Mr. Sydney T. Pease, who played Mr. Bedford Curtis, the famous American "tec" in *Raffles* had his chance on Saturday night as leading gentleman and he played with much spirit and remarkable ability from the opening scene to the fall of the curtain. Miss Blanche Forsyth, as his wife, who has been indisposed of late, was nevertheless in great form, while the irrepressible Miss Corsbie as the flat slavey was screamingly funny. *Our Flat* had a big audience too, and an appreciative one. It is evident, notwithstanding the moans of "the management," that Bombay is ready to give its approval and its rupees for theatrical enterprise of every type when real talent is offered them.

BUNGALOW FOR THE AFGHAN RULER.

"The grapes are Sour."

DECORATIONS ON THE RIDGE.

THE Bombay Government have decided not to be behind in their hospitality to the Ruler of the Afghans, when *Les Majeste* visits this City in February next. The Government Bungalow on the Ridge, which had, ere this, been placed at the disposal of several noted visitors when it belonged to Sir Adamji Peerbhoy, is being pointed, decorated and furnished lavishly enough to be transformed into a palace fit to be the residence of our Ally. The decorations on the walls and the furniture are of the richest kind, and though displaying *pukka* English taste, are artistic no doubt, but the taste of the Amir is not neglected. The cut glass mirrors, and the shining pedestals to bear them, are to form the principal feature in the reception room furniture. The Electric lighting, for which Messrs. Osler, Limited are commissioned, is being installed under the supervision of Mr. Simkin of that firm. The cut glass chandeliers, and ornaments of all sorts including mirrors and other figures will no doubt transform the bungalow, when the electric button is pressed, into a fairy land. The outer part of the building and the grounds are all decked with electric lamps in necklace and garland forms.

Of the different pretty decorations intended for the reception room, the one symbolising the fable of the Fox the and Grapes is perhaps the most striking. It is a beautiful piece of work. A glass fox, with sparkling eyes is looking despairingly to bunches of grapes all illuminated with electricity, but there is the characteristicsly expression on the face of the fox as much as to say "The grapes are sour." We must say this strikes one as being an artistic indiscretion. Political cartoonists and caricaturists invariably represent Afghanistan as a fox, just as they do England as a lion, and Russia as a bear. There is no harm in that, of course, but the illustration of Æsop's fable for the edification of our visitor has an element of danger about it. The Amir's interpreter may put a sinister interpretation upon the symbol, which His Majesty may not relish. Messrs. Osler, however, are displaying all their well-known ingenuity in the decorations, which when lit up, will have a most charming effect.

THE Agakhan Ismaili Khoja community closed their business for a day in memory of the late Shah of Persia.

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The Bombay Gazette.

MONDAY, JAN. 14, 1907.

REPUBLICANISM VS. MONARCHY.

ONE of the most surprising things about the modern political system is that since the republican form of Government was revived in the West by the American colonists in 1775, and by the Revolutionaries of France in 1792 so few republics have arisen in Europe. The nineteenth century has in fact witnessed a distinct recrudescence of monarchy. When in 1830 and 1848 almost all the countries of Europe were agitated by revolution, the ancient monarchies did not founder and go down, but they adapted themselves to the new conditions and made their peace with modern Liberalism. When the people of Greece in 1827, of Belgium in 1830, and of Norway in 1905, were in the position of choosing a form of Government for themselves, they did not incline to republicanism, but deliberately selected a monarch to reign over them. We may then safely say that within the past century monarchy has struck a new root and has started on a period of fresh life under happier auspices. The evolution of constitutional monarchy in England has profoundly influenced the politics of the world, for here was a method of Government eminently fitted to combine the advantages of conservatism and liberalism, to harmonise the old ideas of prerogative and privilege with the new ideas of liberty. The discovery of constitutional monarchy was indeed an epoch-making event in the history of political philosophy. It set many burning questions at rest; it provided a medicine potent to lull the feverish passions aroused by former tyranny, a medicine which operated by the strict avoidance of violent change and which therefore made smooth the path of transition from the old system of government to the new. It enabled government to be conducted with stability, capacity and liberty; it combined legitimate aspirations for freedom with a just appreciation of historical forces; in a word, it consecrated the union of progress and tradition. Republicanism as a form of government has undeniable advantages, but monarchy stands incontestably superior in certain qualities which appeal to the generality of men, and the truth of this dictum is, as we have remarked above, made plain by the course of events in Europe during the last hundred years. Republicanism involves too clear-cut a democracy to suit the conditions of an old country, as a rule. It involves too complete a severance with the past, and no one will deny that to give free play to the historical forces in a State greatly adds to the stability of the Government. The existence of discontented classes, like the old noblesse of France, is always a peril to the State. This lack of stability, and the danger of political convulsions, is intensified by the necessity of frequently electing a new figure head in the form of a President. Nor does this figure-head, when elected, inspire the people with the same reverence that most nations feel towards a hereditary monarch. Loyalty is not aroused in the same degree, particularly in distant colonies, if such there be. Monarchy, on the other hand binds all classes together in reverence to a common head; it is a tie attaching the nation to its past, it provides an element of stability inimical to all violent changes, but perfectly compatible with real progress and necessary change whether in laws or institutions; it provides the nation with a natural leader of society and fashion; it strikes the popular imagination by a pomp and pageantry unknown to republican institutions, and thereby satisfies the craving for outward show inherent in the human breast; and finally it secures the loyalty of distant colonies and dependencies far more effectually than any republican parliament and president could conceivably do.

But it would be untrue to say that all monarchies offer the same advantages either in quantity or in degree. Elective monarchies are proverbially productive of instability; in fact the election of a king is more likely to produce conflicts and convulsions than the election of a president in a republic, simply because the one is only chosen for a term of years but the other for his natural life. "Considered as a matter of pure theory, no form of government might appear more reasonable than that under which the leading men in the country assemble at each vacancy of the throne to choose the man who appears to them the most fitted for the crown. But no form of government has been more decisively condemned by experience. The elected Sovereign is always likely to conspire, with the assistance either of his own army or of foreign Powers, to perpetuate the sovereignty in his family. The other great Powers in the State, through fear of such conspiracy, are tempted to reduce the military establishments below what is necessary for the security of the nation. Bitter factions, profoundly detrimental to the well-being of the community are inevitably formed amongst the great families who are competing to raise their candidates to the throne. Every illness of the Sovereign gives rise to intrigues, conspiracies and insecurity; his death usually leads to disorder, and sometimes to anarchy and civil war. Such are the inevitable vices of elective monarchy, and they are so grave that, with the exception of the Papacy, which rests upon conditions wholly unlike those of any other monarchy, this form of government has been long extirpated from Europe. The crowns of Sweden and of Denmark became in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries strictly hereditary. The German Empire, and the kingdoms of Hungary, Poland and Bohemia passed away or were absorbed, and they perished mainly by their own incurable weakness." Thus speaks the historian Lecky when discussing the various forms of monarchical Government. But if, in those days when the natural solution had not yet been found in constitutional monarchy, men turned to a purely hereditary system in order to avoid the dangers inherent in the elective one, then they were confronted by evils hardly less grave. The vices of an unchecked hereditary monarchy need no comment here. History is full of the oppressions and enormities perpetrated by despotic kings. The barbarities inflicted on innocent subjects by a Roman Nero, an English Henry VIII, a Turkish Selim, and an Indian Jehangir are by no means exceptional in the hereditary regime, where the king governs by right and is subject to no ordinary checks in giving expression to his desires. It is hardly surprising, therefore, that in the course of history attempts have been made to combine the advantages of hereditary and elective monarchy in a manner calculated to obviate the peculiar evils inherent in both systems. One such method of compromise, long since abandoned, was to make royalty hereditary in a single family, so that some selection would be possible without the jealousies and feuds incidental to the elective system pure and simple. But such a method of procedure seldom failed to provoke intestine broils, conspiracies and assassinations within the royal house, and the remedy sometimes proved to be worse than the disease. Another theory, invented with the same purpose, was that the king holds his office only during good behaviour. But this system failed also to give satisfaction, as a hereditary monarchy which subsists only on the condition of the monarch being a superior man must be in a chronic state of insecurity, and the stability of the Government must be one of the first conditions of national well-being. Such a system encourages revolutions, by placing king-making,—whether by the mob or some regular organ—amongst things which are quite ordinary and normal. The preposterous idea of revolution being the recreation and hobby of a whole people, which forms the motif of a certain modern novel, might reasonably be applied to any nation that seriously attempted to put this theory into practice.

Had the available forms of monarchy been limited to the types we have enumerated, republics would certainly have been in the ascendant to-day. But the latter day theory of constitutional monarchy came to the rescue of kingship, and saved it from the fate which would otherwise have overtaken it. Constitutional Government as developed in England,—not so much the earlier limited monarchy of the Plantagenets as the more perfectly organized from of Government evolved since the Revolution of 1689,—has provided a model for the rest of the world. The nations discovered that it was possible to have a king who would reign but not govern, a king who summed up all the advantages of kingship without its disadvantages. A constitutional king is placed altogether above the vicissitudes of party and of politics; he is confined to the discharge of certain offices which are universally admitted to be useful and essential, but which do not require more than ordinary abilities. As the head of society, the patron of art, the dispenser of international courtesies, the supreme representative of the country in the council of nations, he discharges social and, so to speak, ornamental functions, both of dignity and value. In the next place he helps to foster patriotic enthusiasm. The throne as the symbol of national or imperial unity strikes the imaginations of man and elicits their enthusiasm. Finally, a constitutional monarchy provides a simple and efficacious machinery for effecting without convulsion the necessary ministerial changes. Responsible ministers may earn unpopularity by their injudicious acts, and are accordingly dismissed, but the king is not obnoxious to censure or obloquy, because he has no share in the actual administration of the realm. Ministries may come and go, but the monarch remains, untouched by the gusts of popular passion so natural to parliamentary and party government. Thus while constitutional monarchy admits of the fullest liberty and provides for the administration of affairs by men of proved capacity, it combines with these advantages a stability more assured than republican countries usually enjoy. Add to these claims the fact that monarchy is profoundly interesting through its antiquity, its pomp and ceremony, and we cannot be surprised that since the development of constitutional monarchy the tide of popular favour has run in the direction of kingship rather than of republicanism. To conclude with an illustration: the monarchies of Europe are in the main as successful as the republics of South America are unsuccessful.

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THE TRADE RETURNS. THE announcement that the total increase in British exports for the year was forty-three millions and the export forty-five and three-quarter millions is gratifying. The returns relating to November, the latest which have reached us in detail, not only indicated a continuance of the trade boom, but presented a singular reproduction of the essential feature of the returns of the corresponding month of last year, an expansion in the declared value of the imports accompanied by a still more striking expansion in that of the exports. November imports showed a value of £55,748,000, an increase of £2,600,000 as against November 1905 and a gain of no less than £5,000,000 over 1904. The December increase has not been as large as this, amounting to one and a half millions, but it must be remembered that while one class of import increases enormously in November for Christmas preparations, the steadier trade declines during the December holidays. Similarly, while the November exports totalled £3,367,000, an increase of £3,367,000 over 1905, and £6,861,874 over 1904, December only records an increase of two and three-quarter millions. Still more satisfactory does the outlook become by comparing the steadiness, with which the growth of trade has continued. With the bare figures we must rest content awhile noting that the chief increases of export are in steel and iron manufactures, cotton, machinery and ships, all those things which have contributed so materially to the natural wealth in the past. A recent telegram announced that with the release of the half year's dividends an easier bank rate was expected. The high rate has seriously affected trade and may have restricted the increases recorded to some extent, but the new prospects promise well for the new year.

Examining the details of the movements for November we find that the increase in the declared value of the imports is more than accounted for by the expansion in the takings of raw materials, which show a gain of £2,721,054, a gain of £400,083 in the valuation of the imports of articles mainly or wholly manufactured, being more than counterbalanced by a decline of £504,746 in that of the food, and tobacco group of imports. The gain under the head of raw materials is almost exclusively accounted for by the imports of raw cotton, which show an increase in value of no less than £2,695,434, representing mainly increased quantitative imports of American and Egyptian cotton. The imports of raw cotton from Brazil and from British sources show marked declines, in the latter case owing to a large falling off in the imports of Indian cotton. Turning to the exports for the same month it is to be seen that four-fifths of the increase represents manufacture. The chief increase was in iron and steel and manufactures thereof, noticeably to the United States, Canada and Germany, where the briskness of the industry has created a necessity for a supply of the material from England. Meanwhile there was a noticeable slackening in the export demand for new ships towards the close of the year. The foreign demand for electrical goods and apparatus, other than machinery but including telegraph and telephone wire, is also on the downward grade. The quantities of cotton yarn and piece-goods shipped showed aggregate decreases for the month though the values were again substantially higher. While other textile goods show increases in quantities and values, with the exception of a decrease in the yardage of worsted goods and in the value of the wollen goods. In other items of the manufactured group the increases or decreases were not very important. Raw materials showed an aggregate increase of £583,972, of which £472,658 represents coal, the exports of which appear to have been considerably stimulated by the abolition of the export duty.

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GERMANY'S COLONIES. HERR Dernberg's speech at the Conference of the German Chambers of Commerce is practically the fulfilment of the promise he gave by his action when appointed Director of the Colonial Department. His reports issued in November showing that a capital of fifty millions is invested in the German Colonies was somewhat severely criticised, but Herr Dernberg being a Jew by race and a Christian by faith as well as a man who has made a name for himself by commercial capacity and enterprise was accepted by all but the bureaucrats as the salvation of Germany's colonial policy. He is well described as the German Chamberlain and he is setting himself as great a task as his Birmingham prototype in the Fiscal question. The colonies are not popular in Germany because they are too official. Our own colonies are for those who wish to take their chances in a new life, the German colonies are for the benefit of the governing class and it is to alter this that Herr Dernberg is determined. Without radical changes Germany must always find her possessions a drag though, as Prince von Bulow pointed out, it is unfair to mask the enormous expenditure over South West Africa, which must continue without hope of return for many years to come, by massing that protectorate with all the other colonies which are not doing so badly, and then striking an average. Herr Dernberg, in his maiden speech, recommended a supplementary vote of nearly two millions for South West Africa and, though the plans were described by a Socialist leader as "colossal nonsense," the word of the new Director has gained the ear of the people. How far this will carry in the coming elections remains to be seen. The fight is conducted on points which are imperfectly understood outside Germany and attempts are being made to bring side issues into undue importance, but the fact remains that Germany has now, as England has had in the past, to decide whether it is to take a real hand in the governing of the world or whether it is to allow its dependencies to sap the natural wealth and rely upon other nations to provide civilised territories in which the German merchant can trade. The Kaiser has spoken his mind through his naval policy: the Socialist is always equivalent to a "Little Englander," incapable of comprehending that wealth is to the worker—at home and abroad—and not to the agitator. The coming election therefore decides whether Germany takes the bold step or puts itself fifty years behind the times.

THE Anchor Line steamer "Castalia" homeward bound arrived at Suez on Friday the 11th instant.

THE Anchor Line steamer "Olympia" passed Suez on Sunday the 6th instant and is expected to arrive in Bombay on the 18th instant (noon.)

THE homeward bound Messageries Maritimes Co.'s steamer "Armand Behic" from Bombay arrived at Marseilles on Saturday the 12th instant at 8 a.m.

AMONG the passengers who proceeded Europe on Saturday by the P. and O. mail steamer "Oriental" were Hon, Mr. Justice Sale, and Hon Mr. Justice Bigge.

THE Australian Lloyd's steamer "Vorwaerts," from Trieste, left Aden for Bombay via Karachi on the evening of the 11th instant and is due here on or about the 20th instant.

BALANCES held in cash in the Civil Treasuries of the Government of India and at credit of the Government in the Presidency Banks and their Branches on the last day of December 1904, Rs. 11,29,08,000; December 1905, Rs. 11,23,37,000; December 1906, Rs. 10,40,74,000.

IN concluding an article on "The Mysore State, A Model of Indian Administration," in the January issue of the *Asiatic Quarterly Review*, Sir Roper Lethbridge writes:—"But what has been done with the gold mining industry and with electricity in Mysore is probably a small matter compared with the future of the rubber industry, which has captivated the far-seeing imagination of the present Dewan. All well-wishers of India will hope that this enterprise will prove as successful as seems likely to be the case." We hope so, too; but Sir Roper Lethbridge does not appear to know much about what he is writing, for the rubber industry in Mysore is very small at present, and we understand that, so far, the Dewan has refused to grant all, or nearly all applications for land for rubber planting,

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THERE are evidently a number of mysterious properties about the conch shell in its relation to Indian religious rites and ceremonies that require investigation. For instance, a conch with its spirals twisting to the right instead of to the left is supposed to be worth its weight in gold. Some years ago a conch of that description was offered for sale in Calcutta with a reserve price of a lakh of rupees placed on it. It was eventually bought in for Rs. 60,000. A right-spiralled conch forms the badge of the royal-house of Travancore. A correspondent in a Calcutta contemporary, writing to ask the reason why the conch shell is blown on every occasion of joy as well as alarm, says that Dr. J. C. Bose, the eminent scientist of Calcutta, is investigating into a hypothesis that the spiral sound waves propagated by the conch shell are destructive of the microbes of desease. It is a general belief that locusts are prevented from sitting down by the sound of the conch.

THE Madras Administration Report for 1905-06 has just been issued. Summing up the general features of the year Government remark that it was not, on the whole, a prosperous one in the Madras Presidency. "The partial failure of both monsoons and the continued rise in the prices of food-grains had their effect on most branches of the Administration. Considerable amounts of the Land Revenue had to be remitted and in several Districts the collection of a proportion was postponed, the area under cultivation was reduced, crime increased and with it the population of the jails and the work of both the Civil and Criminal Courts was heavier. On the other hand, in spite of the nature of the season, there was a considerable increase in the total volume of the trade of the Presidency, the revenue expanded and the traffic on the Railways showed a further development. There was a rise in the birth-rate, probably due in the main to improved registration, and a decrease in the death-rate, the result of the very satisfactory diminution in the mortality from plague."

FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

CHURCH AND STATE IN FRANCE.

Stringent Legislation Against the Church.

DISTRESSING POSITION OF THE CLERGY.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

PARIS, DECEMBER 29.

FROM a religious point of view the present Christmas tide has been a dull and heavy time for French Catholics. The prospects of the Church are darkening from day to day and unless some compromise be speedily arranged between the Republic and the Holy See, schism may result through some of the Bishops and clergy compounding with the Government despite the Pope's *non possumus*; or the Government, becoming exasperated at the resistence of Rome, may enter upon a course of persecution against the clergy somewhat similar to what the latter suffered at the hands of the Jacobins in 1792, minus only the guillotine which we may hope will never again rear its sinister shape as an instrument of religious or political intolerence. The Pope remains inflexible and declines to recognise the Separation Law of 1905, or the Act of 1881 dealing with public meetings, or that of 1901 regulating public associations. When the Church rejected the Separation Law under which it could have retained possession of the cathedrals, churches, seminaries, Episcopal palaces and Presbyteries, provided that Public Worship Associations were formed to take them over, thus recognising the supremacy of the State, the Government decided to place the Church under the regime of the common law and to allow the clergy to elect by which Act the Church should be governed, viz that of 1881 or 1901. In view of the rejection of all three systems by the Church of France, in obedience to the direction of the Holy See, the French Government has decided to make its power felt still more strongly, to bring still more pressure to bear. The Committee of the Chamber of Deputies, approving the proposals of the Ministry, has therefore drawn up a Bill supplementing the Separation Law, generally modifying it in a more stringent sense. The supplementary Bill withdraws from the clergy all the considerations and allowances which they could have secured by conforming to the Separation Law. Even under this law, however, all Church property whatever, including the churches, would be eventually alienated to the State. The clause formerly ran that the clergy and faithful should have the use of the churches "until the regular alienation of those edifices." Now it reads "except in case of their alienation." In the original Separation Law it was enacted that Public Worship Associations using the Catholic churches should conform to the general organization of the Catholic religion. This clause is suppressed in the Supplementary Bill, doubtless in order to avoid putting any obstacles in the way of the 80 Catholic Public Worship Associations which have been formed in France in spite of the Papal and Episcopal interdiction, All the Bishops' palaces, the seminaries and presbyteries will be definitely lost to the Church from the date of the passing of the Supplementary Bill, and will be expropriated by the State or the Communes. The churches would still remain open but if none of the faithful nor any priest would do necessary repairs to a church, the commune in which it was situated would be free either to repair it or have it pulled down. The worship of the Roman Catholic Church in France will in future be placed under the provisions of the Common Law. No claim made later than Dec. 11 by a Public Worship Association for the use of churches for Divine Service will be recognised, the Government, having by the prosecution of some 150 priests sufficiently established the refusal of the clergy to conform to the Separation Law or the Common Law, will bring no more actions on this head, but priests who celebrate mass without having given the previous notice required by law will only officiate under tolerance. Their proceedings will be illegal and the Government reserves the right of taking whatever measure may be necessary in regard to such contraveners of the Law. All stipends and allowances to the clergy allowed to subsist under the Separation Law are withdrawn except in the cases of old priests. The object of the Government is evidently to affirm

THE SUPREMACY OF THE STATE AND THE CIVIL POWER.

It now regards the Pope no longer as the Head of the Catholic Church as under the Concordat, but simply as a Foreign Potentate having no right to endeavour to prevent French Catholics from obeying the law of their country even should the latter agree with His Holiness in condemning such legislation as unjust in itself and injurious to the interests of their religion. Nearly all the Archbishops and Bishops have now left their palaces, in most cases requiring the Commissary of Police to arrest them technically before they left the premises, just as proof that they only yielded to force. Many are old men, some quite aged, as for instance the Cardinal Archbishop of Paris, just 90, who is in very failing health, He at first thought of resisting the police, but finally yielded to the entreaties of his friends and was persuaded to enter the carriage waiting for him. The parting scenes were in many cases painful but nothing anywhere occurred in the shape of a serious riot. In fact there were few of the male laity present and the great majority of the demonstrators were women, girls, and priests. There is no doubt that the Government are hitting the Church very hard and there is something in their methods which recalls the procedure of Henry VIII in England. One wonders whether his Gallican imitators will have similar success in overthrowing the Catholic Church in France, for that is what the extreme Radicals and Socialists in France are really aiming at.

The view taken at Rome is that the acts of the Clemenceau Cabinet towards the Catholic Church are one and all inspired by the maximum of oppression and the minimum of the appearance of oppression. The same idea runs through all—that of enslaving and compromising the Church and protesting at the same time that the Government did all in its power to find an opening but in vain, because of the stubbornness of the Holy See. The latter it is declared will not desist from its present attitude until the French Government bring forward a bill containing the acknowledgment of the essential rights of the Church, beginning with the Catholic Hierarchy.

The position of the French clergy, more particularly of the village "cure's" is most serious. Their consciences will not allow them to compound with the Government against the Holy See and now they lose not only their very modest stipends but also their presbyteries and the small garden ground attached. They are threatened with positive destitution should the present conflict continue, for it is not probable that their flocks will be prepared to meet the responsibility of supporting all those of the clergy in need of help.

NASCENT REVOLT AGAINST M. CLEMENCEAU.

M. Clemenceau is finding out, as was anticipated, that he has a somewhat restive team to drive in the Chamber of Deputies. M. Pilletan is in almost open revolt and there has been a meeting of the Radical Socialist Left, at which the Government's attitude in regard to the Church and State question has been strongly criticised, The Premier complains of being attacked from behind by his own friends. To one of his friends he said: "I am not going to let myself be bothered by these anticlericals whose womenkind go to mass!" It is a way that French Radicals and Republicans have of devouring each other.

THE CHANNEL TUNNEL.

The Channel Tunnel scheme is now thoroughly on the tapis again. A dinner of the members of the British Chamber of Commerce in Paris has been held at which Mr. W. Hanning, the Engineer, read a paper on the subject. Mr. Hanning said it was proposed to use the double tube system such as was employed in the London Tube Railway. He believed that the whole work would occupy only seven years. As to the military question he quoted the remark of an eminent soldier that fifty men could successfully defend the tunnel against 200,000. The cost of construction was estimated at £10,000,000 and it was calculated that in ten years time, there could be over and above an interest of 4 per cent. per annum on capital—a profit on the undertaking of £1,725,000 per annum. The scheme will again be brought forward in the British Parliament.

THE COMING REICHSTAG ELECTIONS.

The elections for the new German Reichstag which are fixed for January 25th and the second ballots for February 5th promise on this occasion to be of very exceptional interest. The revolt of the clerical centre which in great measure caused the recent defeat of Prince Bulow was due to a growing impatience at the absolutist tendencies of the Government, or rather perhaps of the Emperor himself. The Centre, clerical and generally conservative though it may be, is yet for three-fourths of its composition a Democratic party with an electorate drawn from the Catholic Industrial classes of Rhenish Prussia, Westphalia and Selesia, and the preasantry of Bavaria. It also includes a small number of Roman Catholic nobles and country gentlemen who have no great sympathy with popular views generally but are bound by the tie of religion. The constituents of the Centrist members are on many subjects almost as democratic as the Social Democrats, and the candidates for their suffrages often have to profess strong liberal opinions and support a constitutional policy in Parliament under pain of forfeiting the confidence of these constituents and even seeing them desert to the Socialists. Hence the Centrists figure in the Reichstag as the champions of many popular rights. Only lately in reference to the late debate in the Reichstag two of their leaders declared that they were not going to yield to military dictation and thus admit the obligation to vote whatever supplies might be demanded and pave the way for Cæsarrism and absolutism. They will go to the country as the defenders of the constitutional privileges of Parliament, of the power of the purse and of universal suffrage. The Social Democratic idea is constitutional reform but only as a step towards more revolutionary change. The Social Democrats are hostile to personal and bureaucratic rule, class influences, agrarianism, for aged adventurers and increased taxation. The Centrists advocated constitutional reform as a means of maintaining and advancing the claims of the Roman Catholic Church although not indisposed sometimes to come to private arrangements with the Government. The Centrists and the Social Democrats will be the two strongest and most united parties in the coming electoral contest. They are fundamentally opposed to each other and their combination in some of the divisions during the late Reichstag debate was only fortuitous. The question of religion alone would utterly wreck any sincere or effective understanding between them.

Efforts have been made to form a coalition between the National Liberals, the Conservatives and the Radicals, which were to band together against the clerical Centre 'Blacks' and the Socialist 'Reds.' The project was at first enthusiastically received but it is now losing favour and will probably have no definite issue. The fact is that the Conservatives not infrequently find themselves agreeing pretty well with the Centrists more often perhaps than with the Radicals. The hope of the Government is that the various groups opposed to the Centre and the Social Democrats may be induced to coalesce and sweep the Reds and Blacks from the board, but it is very doubtful. The National Liberals were not so long ago devoted, if not subservient to the Government, and in view of the defection of the clerical Centre they may again take up that role. At the coming election there will be 3,000,000 more voters than in 1903 and it is a very important question how their suffrage will be cast. Another point of interest is what will be the rallying cry—the watchword of the Government, Prince Bulow in the Reichstag made a supreme effort to arouse patriotic fervour on the colonial question and indulged in vague though grandiloquent references to *weld-politik* in general a policy strongly condemned by the Centrists as much indeed as by the Socialists. The Emperor however is very tenacious, and much will happen before he will let South-West Africa go or acquiesce in any reduction of the naval estimates.

G. D. WILLIAMS.

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SECUNDERABAD NOTES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SECUNDERABAD, JANUARY 11.

CHRISTMAS is now a thing of the past and [illegible] station has once more settled down to ordi[illegible] routine. And very ordinary it is at present, as [illegible] of the men are away at the Staff ride or o[illegible] the Camp of Exercise.

There were several Christmas camps, and every one enjoyed the outing and is looking much better for the change and the free life in camp, with its attendant pleasant shooting excursions, early hours, and outdoor life. There were some amusing *contretemps*, which always happen.

One party beat the surrounding country for big game, but though there were plenty about, none shewed and no success attended them.

In another camp, there was nearly a drowning accident: the boat capsized and sent the occupants into forty feet of water; fortunately one of the party was able to swim and helped the others.

One party was very successful and able to get good bags of game, one of the number securing two handsome tigers, with good cold weather coats of very fine fur. But the crowning point of all was the intense excitement and no little anxiety, which prevailed in another camp, where one of the young ladies lost her way in the jungle and after fruitlessly wandering about for some time lay down under a tree, pillowed by her saddle, her only companions being her dogs and horse. Search parties were constituted, but no trace could be found of her until the early morning. She had wandered over six miles away from the camp. She showed a great amount of spirit and pluck thus to face the difficulty.

The weather, which has not been kind, spoilt most of the pleasure of camping, as the rain came down heavily for three days and made the roads impassable and also drove away the game, and no tigers or panthers remained long in one locality.

We are sorry to have to record the death of the Nawab Zaffar Jung Shams-ul-Mulk, Bahadur, which took place on Tuesday, the 8th instant, at his country-house, which he has built at the "Durga." The deceased nobleman was the Premier Noble of Hyderabad and only 43 years of age. He succeeded his father, Nawab Sir Khurshad Jah, Bahadur, some five years ago, but unfortunately did not fulfil the brilliant promises which as a young man he had inspired in all who knew him. Well read, of good address and very courteous manners, a taking personal appearance and amiable disposition, he might have attained to the highest position in the State; but he preferred to live the life of an ascetic, given up to philosophy and religion. As a young man, he made a tour of Europe, and in London was attached for nearly a year to the 2nd Life Guards, where he was decidedly popular. His death was very sudden; he was in perfect health and spirits at 2 p.m., but at about 2-30 he complained to his attendants of feeling ill, when the Doctor was sent for, but arrived only to find that the Nawab had just expired at about 3-30. His constitution was undermined and his health was not good. Death is attributed to heart failure, as Dr. Little, who was in attendance on the Nawab, was called in for a similar attack about the end of August last. The Nawab was, it is reported, engaged to H. H. the Nizam's daughter, who died about this time last year, and as, according to tradition, he could only marry into the Nizam's family, he has never married. He was buried in the family mausoleum, beside his father, at the "Durga," three miles outside the City of Hyderabad. Owing to his death, and as he held the position of Military Minister, the "At Home" which was to have been given by the Officers of the Imperial Service Troops has been postponed.

There was a very pleasant "At Home" held on Tuesday at the Residency. Several people were there and some very good sets of tennis were played.

We are glad to welcome Mrs. Casson Walker amongst us again. She has made herself so popular amongst all the community, Native ladies as well as English ladies, that we all missed her very much, and are glad to see her looking so much stronger for the change to England.

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MANY a gem of literature doubtless lies hid in the dark unfathomed corners of official gazettes. A correspondent draws attention to the following telegram published in the recent issue of the *Gazette of India* and address to the Viceroy by His Britannic Majesty's Ambassador Extraordinary at Constantinople:—"Deratisation imposed on arrivals from Kosseir and Suakin" "Deratisation" is good, if also extraordinary.

MR. HALDANE'S NEW SCHEME.

NEW HOME ARMY.

Re-arrangement of the Divisions.

DRASTIC CHANGES IN THE VOLUNTEERS.

LONDON, JANUARY 12.

Mr. Haldane, Secretary of State for War, speaking at Glasgow, said that the King had this week sanctioned an Order constituting a new Home Army, which instead of one Army Corps with a number of small Divisions would consist of six great Divisions of three Brigades each. There would be four Brigades of Cavalry. Artillery would be assigned to these Divisions and surplus batteries would be used as Training Schools for the regular batteries.

Mr. Haldane concluded by declaring his emphatic disbelief in the necessity for compulsory service.

["EMPIRE" SPECIAL.]

CALCUTTA, JANUARY 12.

Mr. Haldane speaking at Glasgow said that sanction had been given to the new Army plans.

Instead of one Home Army Corps with small Divisions there will be six great Divisions of three Brigades of Cavalry and Artillery assigned to these Divisions, while compulsory service will be unnecessary.

Drastic changes, he added, will be required in regard to Volunteers.

THE EDALJEE CASE REVIVED.

Agitation for Pardon.

ENQUIRY BY CONAN DOYLE.

A GREAT APOLOGIA.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, JANUARY 11.

An agitation has been started to procure a free pardon for Eduljee, the young Birmingham Solicitor, son of an Anglican clergyman and of Parsee descent who was sentenced to seven years' imprisonment in 1903, for maiming a pony. Eduljee was recently released, after three years of the sentence had been carried out. Now, Sir Arthur Conan Doyle has begun a most minute examination of the case, covering seven columns in the *Daily Telegraph*. He shows the extreme unpopularity of the Eduljee family in the neighbourhood, and urges that the accused was physically incapable of committing the crime. The Indian Christian Union are memorialising the Crown for his pardon.

The Edalji case was recalled only recently, in October, by the prisoners release. Sir George Lewis said that had there been a Court of Appeal, and the case re-heard Edalji would have been a free man. Another well-known lawyer, Mr. R. D. Yelverton, of Pump Court, Temple also emphatically stated his opinion on the Edalji case. He said:

"The charge against George Edalji was of having maimed a pony belonging to the Great Wyrley Colliery Company on the morning of August 18, 1903. Mr. Edalji was a young solicitor practising at Wyrley and in Birmingham, and in his legal studies he had taken in each successive year, the highest prizes of the Birmingham and London Law Societies.

"He was, unfortunately, by birth a Parsee, and I have at the present moment in my possession, and can produce for inspection a letter to his father from a prominent member of the Staffordshire police force, stating that such individual hoped to procure for young Edulji a 'dose of penal servitude.' I make no comments: I only state facts.

"The evidence produced at the trial, which took place before the second Court of Staffordshire Sessions, presided over by a county justice who had no pretence of legal training, was entirely police evidence of the worst description. The police produced sundry anonymous letters in which Edalji was accused of cattle-maiming, adultery, and other things—letters addressed to the police and to Edalji himself, and in the latter case by him handed to the police to discover the writer.

"These letters, the police said, were in the handwriting of Edalji—a most monstrous statement and utterly untrue. Since his conviction and sentence to seven years' penal servitude I several times demanded of the Home Office that I should be allowed to submit these letters to an expert, together with the undoubted writing of Mr. Edalji, but this request, following the habitual methods of the official mind, has been completely ignored—a piece of gross and manifest injustice.

"We have it as an incontrovertible fact, that since Mr. Edalji has been a prisoner other outrages have been committed in the same neighbourhood.

"One word as to the mode of trial. Here was a man charged with one of the most serious of felonies. He should have been committed for trial (if at all) to the Assizes, but he was sent to Quarter Sessions. Even there he was denied the right of being tried in the first Court.

"No wonder 10,000 persons, including at least ten King's Counsel, Sir George Lewis, Bart., also Sir Grey Hill, President of the Incorporated Law Society, and some hundreds of trained lawyers all over the part of the country, where Mr. Edalji practised, have signed the memorials protesting against such a travesty of justice as this case presents. It calls aloud to Heaven for justice to be done to this much wronged man."

THE CHINA FAMINE.

Great Distress.

NO RELIEF WORKS ORGANIZED.

[THROUGH REUTER AGENCY]

LONDON, JANUARY 12.

Reuter's correspondent at Shanghai telegraphs that the representative of the Foreign Relief Committee at Tsingkiangpu reports that the refugees in the camps number 450,000. Women and children are everywhere to be seen grabbing for roots and grasses for food, and cooking leaves and twigs.

No relief works have been organized though it would be so easy to do so.

[The Chinese in Singapore are interesting themselves greatly in the Chinese Famine Relief Fund. From the wealthier Chinese more than dols. 18,000 was collected in three days, and in order to give the poorer classes an opportunity of joining in the good work a number of gentlemen have undertaken to place collecting boxes in the temples, markets, docks and other frequented places. Each box bears an inscription in blue letters (blue is a mourning colour with Chinese): "China's great famine, give money to save life." The Tiechiu community alone up-to-date has paid in over dols. 10,000, and it is not likely that the wealthy Hokkiens will allow themselves to be beaten in a competition of this nature. If Penang and the Native States, says the *Straits Times*, display half the energy which the Chinese of Singapore are showing, the relief sent to Kiangsu from the "Southern Seas" will be very material indeed.]

RUGBY FOOTBALL.

LONDON, JANUARY 12.

Wales has beaten England by 22 points to *nil*.

IT is understood there are prospects of the Industriale Exhibition at Calcutta remaining open for another month.

GERMANY'S COLONIES.

STIRRING SPEECH BY HERR DERNBERG.

A German Chamberlain.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, JANUARY 11.

Herr Dernberg to-day addressed a Conference of German Chambers of Commerce. He made a regular imperialistic election speech, recalling Mr. Joseph Chamberlain. Their Colonial policy, he said, meant the solution of the Labour question, the bread of millions, and the employment of German capital in the trade, industry, and navigation of the world, which was rapidly becoming British. Germany was losing her importance, he said, owing to her lack of Colonies and to the way in which the British Colonies were assimilating foreign immigrants. The Americans and the Japanese were ousting the Germans in South America, China, and elsewhere, and the only possible counterpoise was the development of their Colonies.

The Imperial Chancellor, speaking on the same subject recently, said he was convinced he would meet with no contradiction, when he stated that they were passing through a serious crisis in Colonial Affairs. "Their colonies had demanded from them heavy sacrifices of money and blood. In South-West Africa, though the main resistance of the enemy was broken, small fights continued, and a considerable time must elapse before complete peace and security were restored to the Protectorate. The waging of war at so great a distance and under circumstances so difficult and unusual had cost them enormous sums. Further large sums would be required to bring the hostilities to a conclusion, for the rehabitation of the Protectorate, and for carrying on its commercial development. To all that he agreed. But if the Government came before the nation, and proposed that it should imitate the example of the Frankfort Bundestag, which ordered Hannibal Fisher to bring the German fleet under the hammer, and sell or leave to their own devices, or in any other way abandon the colonies, a deep despondency would seize upon their very best forces, and rightly so. Fifty-four years ago they saw in the fleet a bad business, and threw away their guns in a moment of moral depression, such as came over, not only individuals, but sometimes peoples. But when both individuals and peoples regain their courage they are ashamed of such accessions of weakness. He was certain that there never be a German Reichstag or a German Imperial Chancellor who would assume the responsibility for striking their colonies out of the balance-sheet of their nation. In his opinion the suggestion that they needed no colonies showed, not only an inopportune timidity, but also a lack of insight into the driving forces in the development of peoples and in the history of the world. The question was not whether or no they wished to colonise. They must colonise, whether they wanted to or not. The impulse to colonisation to the dissemination of its own nationality, was to be found in every people that rejoiced in a healthy growth and sound development. For this reason the German people, since its entrance into world-history 2,000 years ago, had always been a Colonising people and they would remain one so long as they existed. The form of colonisation changed just as the advantages which the motherland drew from her colonies. In the epoch of national disunity and impotence they lost all the forces of their people, which pressed forward across their land frontiers. While other nations employed their strength and enterprise in the creation of great colonial empires in the New World, Germany frittered away her forces in religious squabbles and in feelish particularist family disputes. They were colonial fertilisers to further nations.

THE MADRAS ESTATES LAND BILL.

Madras Landholders' Association Deputation.

APPEAL TO THE GOVERNOR.

SIR A. LAWLEY'S REPLY.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, JANUARY 11.

The Deputation of the Madras Landholders' Association to the Governor in Council yesterday on the subject of the Madras Estates Land Bill received very patient and full hearing of their views at the hands of His Excellency and the Members. The Executive Council proceedings lasted from 11 a.m. to 3-30 p.m. without an adjournment for lunch. Mr. Tiruvenkata Chariar spoke for three hours explaining the rights and the status of the Zemindars, pointing out how seriously the provisions of the Bill would affect them, lower their status and reduce their income.

The Governor in reply to the representations of the Deputation made an interesting speech, in the course of which His Excellency assured his genuine sympathy with the landholders, but said that he felt that the present Bill would in the long run tend to the good of both the Zemindars and their tenants.

With reference to the Statement of Claims of the Zemindars, every one of the points raised in their Memorandum were categorically denied by the Government who held that the Zemindars were mere farmers of revenue and never were the proprietors of the soil. The Government were further of opinion that both practice and law were in favour of the ryots possessing occupancy rights, and declined to accept the views of the landholders as to their status, rights and obligations as set out by them in the several Memorials and Memoranda submitted by them from time to time.

His Excellency further informed the Deputation that no case had been made out for the appointment of a Commission, that legislation had been introced after a flood of light had been thrown upon the subject of the Bill and after the Government of India had approved of the principle of the Bill, besides having received the constitutional approval of the Local Legislative Council.

The Rajah of Venkatagiri maintained that the Bill was introduced in ignorance of several important and vital particulars which could only be ascertained by a Commission of Inquiry and pointed out that there was absolutely no provision in it for the payment of compensation to such Zemindaries as might financially, be affected seriously by the Bill, and that, in fact this aspect of the question was one to be decided by a Commission.

The Deputation then withdrew. The Members expressed themselves thoroughly disappointed and dissatisfied with the replies of Government and it is understood that agitation against the Bill will be continued even more strenuously than in the past.

There was a proposal to hold an emergent meeting to discuss what further steps they should adopt in the matter.

BHOWNAGAR SHIPPING TRADE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BHOWNAGAR, JANUARY 12.

The Bhownagar Bunder presents a very lively appearance now-a-days with steamers plying about. The S. S. "Florican" was here lately and sailed away, whilst the S. S. "Forest Dale" is lying at anchor discharging 5,200 tons of coal. Five miles off an army of coolies are working, besides sixty crafts running in and out to bring cargo ashore. Under the unabated supervision of the Store-keeper Mr. Vacha, and the able Manager Mr. Rowland, the steamer is expected to be despatched within the prescribed time, for which the professional contractor Nusserwanji also deserves credit. Another steamer is expected shortly with 80,000 sleepers from Australia.

THE Insurance Fraud Case which was continued at Calcutta on Saturday and was adjourned till to morrow.

FRANCE AND THE VATICAN.

PAPAL ENCYCLICAL.

Desire for War Disclaimed.

LONDON, JANUARY 11.

The Pope has issued an Encyclical, in which he defends his attitude towards the French Religious Legislation and repudiates any desire to provoke a religious war of persecution. He says that, on the contrary, he deplores the sufferings involved, but is consoled by the union which the French Catholics have displayed.

TERRIBLE FACTORY FIRE.

Twenty-one Deaths.

LONDON, JANUARY 11.

An explosion has taken place in a celluloid stores and factory at Geispolsheim, in Alsace. The whole building was almost instantaneously ablaze and twenty-one youths and girls were incinerated.

TIDAL WAVE IN SUMATRA.

Heavy Death-roll.

LONDON, JANUARY 11.

It is officially announced at the Hague that a tidal wave has occurred on the West Coast of Sumatra, in which 340 people were drowned on the Islands of Tana and Pulosimalu.

DUKE OF CONNAUGHT'S TOUR.

Departure From Marseilles.

LONDON, JANUARY 11.

Their Royal Highness the Duke and Duchess of Connaught have left Marseilles.

LONDON, JANUARY 12.

Reuter's correspondent at Melbourne wires that the Federal Government is considering a suggestion that the Duke of Connaught should be invited to extend his journey to Australia and inspect the forces. The proposal is strongly favoured in military circles.

LATE QUEEN OF HANOVER.

Charitable Bequest.

LONDON, JANUARY 11.

The late Queen of Hanover has bequeathed £150,000 to charities.

THE CHANNEL TUNNEL.

Defence Committee Condemns the Scheme.

LONDON, JANUARY 12.

The *Daily Telegraph* has reason to believe that the Committee on Imperial Defence at its last meeting decided that the construction of the Channel Tunnel is prejudicial to the National security.

JAPAN AND AMERICA.

Visit of the Japanese Fleet Postponed.

LONDON, JANUARY 12.

A telegram to the *Times*, from Ottowa, states that Marquis M. Hayashi, the Japanese Foreign Minister, has notified to the Japanese Consul that the visit of the Japanese Fleet to the Pacific Coast has been indefinitely postponed, owing to the situation in the United States.

THE IRISH SECRETARYSHIP.

Mr. Birrell's Successor.

MR. REDMOND BEHIND THE SCENES.

LONDON, JANUARY 12.

Statements to the effect that Mr. Birrell is to succeed Mr. Bryce, as Secretary for Ireland, have revived the Irish question in the Unionist papers, which assert that Mr. Birrell accepted the post after the names of other members of the Cabinet were submitted to, and rejected by, Mr. Redmond.

THE TSAR AND PERSIA.

Condolences to the New Shah.

LONDON, JANUARY 12.

Replying to a notification of the Shah's demise the Tsar has telegraphed to his successor his condolences, and expressed the hope that the friendship between Russia and Persia will be still further strengthened.

OBITUARY.

LONDON, JANUARY 12.

The death is announced of the Rev. William Haig Brown, Master of Charterhouse.

The death is announced of Lord Alexander Russell.

[The deepest sympathy will be felt in Bombay with Mr. Haig Brown in the death of his father. The deceased clergyman had a long and distinguished career. Born in 1823 he was educated at Christ's Hospital of which he became a Governor in 1864. Thence he went to Pembroke College, Cambridge, taking his M. A. degree in 1849 and immediately becoming Fellow and Tutor. He was appointed Head Master of Kensington School in 1857 and Head Master of Charterhouse in 1863 becoming Master in 1897. He is thus known to many generations of old Carthusians with whom he will still live through his books, Sectum Carthusianum, Chaterhouse Past and Present, Carthusian Memories. Besides being an honorary Canon of Winchester Cathedral he was an Officier del'Instruction Publique, Officier d'Academie (France) and Honorary Fellow of Pembroke College.]

THE AMIR AT AGRA.

THE GRAND REVIEW.

Interviews will Indian Princes.

INTERESTING CONVERSATIONS.

AN AFGHAN ON BRITISH RULE.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENTS.)

AGRA, JANUARY 12.

The State Dinner at the Viceroy's camp, this evening, was a most brilliant and successful function. There was a very large number of distinguished guests who were invited to meet His Highness the Amir.

The Viceroy in proposing the health of the Amir said:—

Your Majesty, Your Excellencies, Your Highnesses, My Lords and Gentlemen,—We are honoured to-night by the distinguished presence of the able Ruler of a neighbouring State, the country of a friend to whom the King-Emperor—whose representative I am proud to be at this memorable gathering at Agra,—has expressed a hearty welcome on the occasion of his first visit to the Indian Empire. It is many years since an Amir of Afghanistan has been the guest of a Viceroy, and I rejoice that it has been possible for His Majesty to leave for a time the cares of State and to accept the best we can offer him of Indian hospitality. I trust that during his sojourn with us he will see much that will prove of interest to him; that the efforts we have made to ensure his comfort may prove successful; and above all that, when he leaves us to return to Afghanistan, he will rest assured that he has gained many personal friends in India and that he carries with him their sincerest good wishes for the future welfare and prosperity of himself and of his people. I ask you, gentlemen, to join with me in welcoming our friend and guest and to drink to the good health of His Majesty the Amir of Afganistan.

THE AMIR'S REPLY.

The Amir said:—I am very glad that the first occasion on which I have left my home has been to come to my friend's house, and I hope and sincerely trust from my heart that I have found a personal friend for myself and for my Government—and I am very highly pleased.

It is an extreme gratification too, that I have been treated so well by His Excellency, my friend, and by all other kind friends I have met in this my journey. I will be gratified if you all Nobles, Lords, Maharajas and all here present will drink to the health of His Excellency the Viceroy. I hope you will all follow me in this toast.

His Excellency the Viceroy in reply to the above said—

Your Excellencies, Your Honours, My Lords and Gentlemen—I rise to acknowledge the gracious terms in which my health has been proposed by the Amir of Afghanistan, which will I hope, fix a stamp to the friendship which we all trust will exist for ever between our respective countries.

LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR'S GARDEN PARTY.

AGRA, JAN. 12.

The Lieutenant-Governor's Garden Party, held at Macdonell Park, yesterday afternoon, was an exceptionally fine social function. Not only was the attendance very large, but specially fine weather contributed towards its success in course of the party, the Gymkhana six events took place. The site selected for the party could not have been better chosen. The grounds on which the gathering disported itself was practically in a valley surrounded by hillsides. On one of these eminences the Lieutenant-Governor's *Pandal* for the Amir's Reception, was pitched—a magnificient view commanding the entire proceedings being afforded. By 4 o'clock the place was absolutely crowded with guests representing the leading Indian Durbaries European officials and dignitaries and innumerable guests from the various camps.

His Excellency the Viceroy and Lady Minto and Ladies Elliot arrived at 4 p.m. and His Highness the Amir, under escort, provided by the 18th Tiwana Lancers and accompanied by his Sirdars and Personal Staff, arrived at 4-45. On His Highness' arrival he was received by Sir John Hewett in a *Pandal* pitched on the steep incline overlooking the grounds to strains of the National Anthem. The Amir moved on to the grounds joining in the mirth and amusements of the afternoon. Amongst the other Indian Princes who attracted attention was the Maharaj Rana of Dholpur, that handsome soldier-Prince who in a canary tunic and *pugree* to match, were the famous Dholpur pearls which were greatly admired. The Bands of the 15th Hussars and the Royal Welsh Fusiliers with pipers provided an excellent programme of music, the following popular pieces being played by the Royal Welsh, Navaho "Darling Mabel," "The Wee Macgregor" and "La Mattchiche" during the Gymkhana of which the following were the events:—

1st Event.—Single Tent Pegging.

2nd Event.—Tandem Driving by ladies, competitors riding one horse and driving another ever the course.

3rd Event.—Blindfold race Gentlemen blindfold-lady to steer him over the course by ribbons tied to his arms.

4th Event.—Whistling Stakes-Gentlemen riding, lady with a sealed envelope in which is the name of a tune within, the lady opens the envelope and whistles the tune, the gentlemen guessing the tune writes it down on the envelope and returns to the winning post.

The 5th event was the Musical Ride by the 15th Hussars. The troopers, mounted on white and bay ponies, presented a splendid appearance, eliciting rounds of applause for the precise execution of the bride.

Then came the Musical Chairs and the "Not-at-home" stakes. Every item on the Programme was well contested, and the afternoon was marked by great joviality and good humour.

His Honour who was clad in a serge suit and wearing a Panama hat made himself very social and entertaining to his guests.

The grounds were beautifully laid out and the choicest refreshments were lavishly served. The Amir took his departure at 6-30, the majority those present leaving shortly after.

At 8 in the evening His Excellency the Viceroy entertained the Amir to a State Dinner at which the leading Nobles and officials were present. The Amir's Sirdars and personnel being also guests of His Excellency on this occasion.

REVIEW OF TROOPS.

At 10-30 this morning His Excellency the Viceroy and the Amir reviewed the troops at Kheira which, as a grand spectacular demonstration, will have impressed itself on the Amir as an object lesson in the high military training and efficiency of Army in India.

On arrival on the Review ground His Excellency the Viceroy, escorted by His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief and Head-quarters Staff, the Imperial Cadet Corps, with Sir Partab Singh leading, followed by the Viceregal Body Guard, the Royal Standard was hoisted and a salute of 31 guns fired.

Lord Minto and His Highness the Amir rode side by side on grey mounts, immediately behind being the Amir's Sirdars and Staff. The stands were packed with spectators, and though it was a very cold and windy day, the discomfort of the weather was forgotten in the intense excitement of the occasion. All the leading Chiefs and Nobles were present; Government Officials and Ladies in exquisite frocks, a galaxy of enthusiastic amateur photographers, snap-shotting interesting personages and incidents. His Highness the Amir who was in a red tunic wearing no jewels, was accompanied by his Body Guards in blue and yellow uniforms. After taking up a position facing the Royal Standard the Viceroy and the Amir with Lord Kitchener accompanying watched the troops march past in the following, order proceeded by the General Commanding the Eastern Command and Staff—D. Q. M. G. Captain S. W. King; Native A.-D.-C. Risaldar Major Sher Khan Sirdar Bahadur; A.-D.-C. Lieut. J. Peters; A.-D.-C. Lieut. C. T. Shepherd; A. Q. M. G. Major W. B. James; D. A. A. G. Major C. E. Norris; D. S. O., A. A. G. Lieut.-Colonel M. G. Jackson; A. M. S., Major B. T. Pell, D. S. O.; D. A. G., Colonel J. Poett, C. B. Then came the troops in the following order:—

O. and D. Batteries, R. H. A. under Lieut.-Colonel C. B. Watkins, Major A. H. Short, and Major A. H. Hussey.

Cavalry Division as follows: Under Major-General J. E. Nixon, C. B.; Lieut. S. M. Webster, A.-D.-C.-Lieut.-Colonel R. Wapshare, A. A. G.; Major E. Crawley, D. A. A. G.

The Cavalry Brigade was composed as follows Under Col.

A. Phayre, C. B.:—Bt. Major L. C. Jones, Brigadier Major Lieut.-Col. B. T. Portal, 17th Lancers;

5th Cavalry—Under L. Herbert, C. V. O. 31st D.C.O. Lancers under Lieut. Col. W. A. Thompson; G. Battery under Capt. L. L. Nevill, D. S. P.; 66th Battery; under Bt. Col. A. G. B. Tevamille; Mountain attery, No. 2 Battery, under Major G W. Brownlow; No. 7 Battery, under Major R. A. Kaye; Heavy Battery, Brigade No. 72 Co. R. G. A, 90th Co, R. G. A.; 104th R. G. A. Nos. 2. 3. 4. and 5. Cos. 1 P. W. O. Sappers and Miners; 7th Infantry Division under General G. Henry C. B., Lieut D. W. E. Bannerman, A. D. K.; Col. F. N. Tinley, A. A. G.; Major W. D. Dauna, D. A. A. F.; Major General of Spins C. B.; Bt. Lieut Col. W. G. L. Bynon, D. S. O.; 1st Scottish Rifles under Lt.-Col. T. T. Macan; 2nd Kings under Lt. Col. J. S. Frown; 2nd Rifle Brigade under Lt. Col. King Salter; 20th Lancers under Lt. Col. C. Vanistart; Capt. L. R. P. Boilean. Various Gurkha Regiments were under Major W. N. Tajar, Lt. Col. H. Rose, Major W. K. Savage; Lt. Col. J. W. Coutz; 21st Bridgade Bt. Col. T. M. H. Hall; Capt W. H. Breach; 19th Gurkha Rifle under Lt. Col. J. M. Stewart; 29th Gurkhas Cavalry Brigade under Lt. Col. E. T. Paul 9th Holdson's Horse Capt. G. E. Ricketts and the Royal Dragoon Guards under Colonel H. de B. Delislie C. B.; D. S. O; the 6th K. L. O. Cavalry under Lt. Col. C. T. Paul; 9th Hodsons Horse; Lieut. Col. A. G. Peyton, D. S. O. 18th Tiwana Lancers under Lieut. Col. C. T. W. Pine, 1st Lancers Skinner's Horse on grey and Arab mounts under the Gwalior Honorary Colonel 14th Muri Murray's Jat Lancers under Lieut. Col G. H. Weller; Royal Artillery led by Brigadier-General R. S. S. Barker, Captain A. E. Wardroffe D. A. A. G.; Captain F. W. Mackenzie; 44th Brigade R F. A. under Lieut. Col. R. E. Strange; 3rd Battery under Major L. D. Cameron, 30th Battery under Major J. H. L. Ducrot; 57th Battery under Major A. L. Walker; 6th Brigade R. F. A. under Lt Col. W. G. A. Beatson; 74th Battery under Major F. A. Tigghe; 7th Battery under Major J. W. Grove, D. S. O.; 4th Brigade under Lt. Col. W. G. A. Beatson; 7th Battery under Major W. J. B. Allen, 14th Rifles; 1/2d Gurkhas under Lt. Col. L. W. Shakespeare; 8th Infantry Division under Lt. General Sir E. L. Elliot K. C. B., D. S. O.; Capt. D. C. Percy Smith A.-D.-C.; Col. C. F. C. Mackenzie C. B.; Major W. D. Smith Brigade Major, Lt. Col. C. H. Stisted; 22nd Brigade under Br. Genl. C. H. Woodcombe; 1st Somerset L. I. under Lt. Col. C. H. Stisted; 1st Oxford Light Infantry under Lieut. Col. P. H. Clerke. 1st Durham C. I. under Lt. Col. G. C. Mansel, 2nd Royal Welsh Fusiliers (with the white billy goat leading) under Col. H. T. Lyle, D. S. O., 23rd Brigade under Lieut.-Col. J. G. Hunter, Capt G. R. Hunter, and Capt. B. R. Carsels; 8th Rajputs under Lieut. Col. H. D. Mcintyre; 10th Jats under Major E. G. Wright; 24th and 9th Bhopal Infantry under Lieutenant-Colonels A. L. Lendsay and C. A. Brown; the 24th Brigade under Colonel H. S. Wheaten C. B. and Major H. D. Lawrence; 3rd Brahmans under Major and B. Warren; 17th Infantry under Lieutenant-Colonel A. R. Denne; 25th Sikhs under Lieutenant-Colonel C. T. A. Scarke; 4th Rajputs under Lieutenant-Colonel J. S. Melville; 12th Pioneers under Lieutenant-Colonel F. B. W. Richardson.

At the conclusion of the first March Past of the R. H. A. and Cavalry in line and at gallop, followed by Infantry, Divisions in mass went by review ending with an advance in review order and at gallop by H. Artillery and Cavalry to the strains of the National Anthem.

The General Commanding the Eastern Command was commanded by His Excellency the Viceroy to convey to the troops his appreciation of their soldierlike appearance on parade to-day and his satisfaction with the general arrangements for the review. His Highness the Amir of Afghanistan and His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief have also expressed their approval. His Highness the Amir visited Jumma Musjid on Friday morning and the city yesterday accompanied by His Sardars and Staff. On arrival His Highness called all the Mahomedans to prayor.

The grand review of troops was a magnificent spectacle. All the arrangements were perfect and were carried through without the least flaw. The Britsh Troops for the most part were wearing ugly misshapen helmets without any gilt fittings which greatly detracted from the brillancy of their turnout. Some units had made their own arrangements rightly preferring the soldier-like appearance of the old style of helmet and were faultless from the parade point view, notably the Battery of the Royal Horse and the 17th Field Battery.

THE AMIR'S APPRECIATION.

As a striking instance of the keen appreciation in Military affairs taken by His Highness the Amir and His admiration of the soldierlike appearance of the troops on Parade yesterday and his satisfaction with the general arrangements for the review was conveyed to General Sir Alfred Gaselee G. C. I. E. K. C. B., Commanding the Eastern Division. To bear testimony to his remarkable observation of details, His Highness who was greatly impressed with the splendid turnout of troops, whose march past was the essence of precision and military bearing the Amir expressed to the Viceroy his deepest respect for their clocklike order of marching. The Royal Horse Artillery and Cavalry who galloped in line in second march past followed by Infantry G. Divisions in mass concluding with advance in review order at gallop by Royal Horse Artillery and Cavalry commanding the Amir's special admiration. His Highness was particularly struck with the balloon section and greatly admired the balloon which was swaying in the air fanned by the gentle breeze of the morning. The march past of the R. H. A., and Cavalry was a spectacular scene which will last long in the Amir's mind and as a soldier with close regard to details, yesterday's review consisting of 32,000 troops will afford him ample insight into the efficiency of our Army in India.

His Excellency the Viceroy and His Excellency the Commander-in-chief have also conveyed to General Gaselee their admiration and approval of the splendid review of troops yesterday. The Kheria ground is an open expanse evolved out of jungle and the entire arrangements reflected the greatest credit on those responsible for the grand display One of the special features of the review was the Imperial Cadet Corps whose unique get up, of having at its Head that fine soldier. Sir Partab Singh forming the Viceroy's Bodygard evoked universal admiration.

THE AMIR AND INDIAN PRINCES.

At the recent Viceregal Garden Party, the Nawab of Rampur being introduced to the Amir the latter most graciously enquired regarding his health and asked if he knew Pushtu. The Nawab replying in the negative, the Amir said he had read the history of Rampur and the Nawab being a Pathan should speak Pushtu.

Later, when introduced to the Begum of Bhopal the Amir said he had read in the papers regarding her efficient administration. This he said was the more remarkable, Her Highness being a woman. The Begum replied in most fluent Persian that all the success in her administration was due to the *Ikbal* of the British Raj. The Amir agreed with her but still affirmed it was not every woman who could set a precedent like hers, and quoted a Persian couplet—" Not every fruit is so delicious as a fig and not every woman so clever as Zubeida,"—thus very neatly coupling Her Highness with the talented wife of Haroun Al Raschid the Khalifa.

After refreshments, while conversing with the Maharajah of Kishengarh, the Amir enquired if he could speak Persian. The Maharaja replied that he could understand it, but could not speak the language freely. The Amir said that he knew a little English, Russian, Arabic and Urdu, and that anyone who wished to acquire a fluency of speech in any foreign language should speak it freely without being ashamed of making mistakes. He knew he spoke, very indifferent English, still he did not mind if anyone laughed at his vocabulary, for he would laugh with him.

Talking the about tiger-shoot he showed great keenness for it.

On the whole the Amir has created most agreeable impressions with everybody.

THE GRAND CHAPTER AT AGRA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JANUARY 12.

The Grand Chapter of the Orders of Knighthood was held at the Dewan-i-Am in Agra Fort on the 12th instant when the following were invested:—

Knight Grand Commander of Bath—His Highness the Amir of Afghanistan.

Knight Commander of the Star of India—Sir John Hewett, Lieutenant Governor, United Provinces.

Companions of the Star of India—Hon'ble Mr. H. M. Holms. Mr. L. A. S. Porter. Sardar Bahadur Sardar Gurmukh Singh of Patiala and the Hon'ble M. D. H. White.

Knight Grand Commander of the Indian Empire—His Highness the Maharaja of Bikaner.

Knight Commander of the Indian Empire—Maharaja Sir Bhagwati Prasad Singh of Balrampur and Sir Henry Hope Bisley.

Companions of the Indian Empire—Messrs L. Truninger, C. R. Cleveland, T. R. J. Ward, J. H. Du Boulay, Hon'ble Malik Umar Hayak Khan, of the Tiwana Lancers, Lieut Colonel W. J. Dundee, Hon'ble Mr. Ibrahim Rahimtoola, Hon'ble Pandit Sundar Lal Rai Bahadur, Lieutenant Colonel Gleadowes Newcomen, Messrs. E. A. Doran, J. Balster, Major W. S. C. Champbell.

At 9 last evening a Grand Chapter of the Indian orders took place at the Divan-i-Am of Agra fort at which investiture in the most honourable order of Bath, of the most exalted Order of the Star of India and of the most eminent Order of Indian Empire took place at which all members of the Orders and Ruling Chiefs were present. The latter were met by an Attache of the Foreign Department who conducted them to their respective seats.

At the Entrance His Excellency the Viceroy's Guard-of-Honor was drawn up and presented arms. The same Guard-of-Honor received His Highness the Amir, the Ruling Chiefs and all the other members of orders entitled to the honour.

His Highness the Amir who was accompanied by the principal Sardars and by Sir A. H. McMahon and Staff was met, at the entrance by the Foreign Under Secretary and conducted in a procession to his seat to await the Viceroy's arrival.

At 8-47 His Excellency was received by the Secretary to the Indian Orders and the Foreign Under Secretary. A procession in the following order was then formed in the assembly rooms, juniors in each rank preceding the seniors, the Foreign Under Secretary carrying the insignia, the Secretary of Foreign Orders wearing mantle and baege of the Order of the Star of India; Companions of the Order of the Indian Empire two by two; Companions of the Order of the Star of India two by two; Knights Commanders of the above Orders in single file; Knights Grand Commanders of the same Orders with pages and two attendants each; A.-D.-C., to the Viceroy and Military Secretary to the Viceroy A.-D.-C., and Private Secretary to the Viceroy; Then came His Excellency the Viceroy wearing robe and insignia of the Grand Master of the Order of the Star of India attended by pages and A.-D.-C., and Native A.-D.-C., to the Viceroy, Surgeon to the Viceroy, A.-D.-C. to the Viceroy. Native A.-D.-C. to the Viceroy. The entrance of the procession was announced by a flourish of trumpets the band playing the Grand March, as the procession advanced. On Sir reaching the seats the members who filed off to the right and left made reverence to the Grand Master as His Excellency passed in. As the Grand Master ascended the dais the band ceased playing the Grand March and proceeded to play the National Anthem the entire assemblage standing until the Grand Master took his seat.

The Secretary of the Indian Orders then obtained His Excellency's permission to proceed with the business of the Chapter in the following order of investiture with the Insignia of the rank of Prince and Gentlemen who were appointed to one or other of orders of Knighthood under the Sovereign's grant. The Secretary then announced those to be invested, each recipient being conducted to the seat by the Secretary and there invested with the Star, Riband, and Collar of the Order His Excelleny the Viceroy addressing the recipients as follows: In the name of the King Emperor of India and by His Majesty's command I hereby invest you with the insignia of the Order of the Bath of which the most Honourable Order His Majesty has been graciously pleased to appoint you to be Knight Grand Commander" each being then conducted to his seat. The ceremony was successively repeated for the different Orders, in each case the styles and titles being announced by the Secretary. On conclusion of the investiture of Knights Grand Commanders those to be invested with the insignia of Knight Commander, first of the Star of India, and second and third of the Order of the Indian Empire, were conducted in due form by the junior members of the various degrees to which the recipients were to be admitted to the front of the dais where they were knighted by the Viceroy who invested them with the Star and Badge.

After the investiture of Knights Commanders Colonel Arthur Phayre advanced with same ceremony and was decorated with the badge of Companion of the Order of the Bath followed by those to be decorated as Companions of the Order of the Star of India and Companions of the Order of the Indian Empire.

After the conclusion of the Chapter and the conferring of orders by the Viceroy His Excellency took his departure the procession being formed as follows:—Chobdars, Under Secretary in the Foreign Department, Secretary of the Indian Orders, A. D. C. to the Viceroy, Military Secretary to the Viceroy, A.D.C. to the Viceroy and Private Secretary to the Viceroy, pages, Aide-de-Camps to the Viceroy, Surgeon and A. D. C. to the Viceroy. A grand march was played by the band of the Viceroy. As His Excellency the Viceroy rose the entire assembly stood up and kept standing while the procession moved out after which members of Orders and all others present proceeded by the south entrance to the Viceroy's evening party in the Khas Mehal of the Fort. The string bands of the 68th Durham Light Infantry and 43rd Oxford Light Infantry were in attendance the fallowing programme of music being played—

Fast March	Tannhauser, Wagner
Overture	Mirsella Gounod
Selection	Carmen Bizett
Three dances from Henry VIII	
German Coronation March	Kroning Kretchner
Processional Marches by Handel and Bellini	

VICEROY'S EVENING PARTY.

At 9-30 last evening immediately after the Grand Chapter was over His Excellency the Viceroy's Evening Party at the Fort took place the following being present His Highness the Amir of Afghanistan and Staff, Lord Kitchener, Sir Charles Ravaz, Sir Frances Maclean, Chief Justice of Bengal, Sir Denzil Ibbetson, Mr. H. Erle Richards Major General C. H. Scott, Sir Harvey Adamson, H. H. the Maharaja Scindia of Gwalior, H. H. the Maharaja of Bikanir, Major General Maharaja Sir Partab Singh, Bahadur of India, Nawab of Rampur, the Duke of Manchester, Baron Wenlock, Vice Admiral Sir Edmund Poe, Sir John Stanley, General Sir Alfred Gaselee, General Sir Archibald Hunter, Lieut Colonel Sir Harold Deane, Major Sir Henry MacMahon, Major Hugh Daly, Mr. C. G. Colvin, Mr. S. M. Fraser, Resident in Mysore, Kunnar Sir Ranjit Singh of Patiala, Lieut General Sir Charles Egerton, Commanding Secunderabad Division; Lieut.-General Sir E. Lock-Elliot, Commanding 8th Infantry Division; Mr. H. W. W. Reynolds, Commissioner of Agra; Hon'ble Munshi Madho Lall; Sir Louis Dane, Foreign Secretary; Sir Herbert Risley, Home Secretary; Major-General G. Henry, Commanding 7th Infantry Division; Major-General J. E. Nixon, Inspector-General of Cavalry in India; Major-General A. R. Martin, Adjutant-General in India; Major-General R. A. P. Clements, Commanding Viceroy's Escort; Major-General H. C. Slater, Quarter-Master General in India; Surgeon-General C. B. Slaughter, Principal Medical Officer, Agra Concentration; Major-General Sir J. Willcocks, Major-General J. Spens, Mr. A. W. Cruickshank, C. S; Mr. Ross Scott, C. S., Judicial Commissioner of Oudh; Mr. W. H. White, Member of Legislation Council of Bombay; an acrobert, A. R. Sutherland, Secretary to United Provinces Government in P. W. D.; Mr. J. W. Hose, Financial Secretary to U. P. Government; Mr. R Greeven, Legal Remembrancer to the Government of United Provinces; Mr. J. M. Holmes, Chief Secretary to U. P., Government; Colonel R. D. Murray, I. M. S., Inspector General of Civil Hospitals U. P.; Right Hon'ble G. Palmer, P. C.; Count Sala, Attache to the French Embassy in London. Mr. Mason M. P. Viscount Terimston, Captain Hon'ble Guy Bearing M. P. Nawab of Lohara A. B. Kettlewell, Chief Secretary to the Punjab Government; Sir Harold Stewart, Director of Criminal Intelligence and all the leading Government Official native durbaries and officials. The function was a particularly bright one, the assembly comprising all notable dignitaries was one of the best held in connection with the Amir's visit. The reception hall was magnificently decorated and the entire arrangements showed great care bestowed on the function which was one of unusual brightness.

(Continued on page 6.)

TO-DAY'S ECLIPSE.

How to Observe the Phenomenon.

BOMBAYITES who are interested in Astronomy will, this morning, have an opportunity of witnessing a partial eclipse of the Sun. The phenomenon will be visible through the telescope or through smoked glasses this morning at 9-41 a. m., arriving at its maximum at 10-56, and concluding at 12-17 p. m.

From the data compiled by scientists it appears that the Moon will pass between the Earth and the Sun in such a manner that the centre of her shadow will fall upon the Earth at the point whose longitude is 42 degrees 9 minutes E. and Latitude 50 degree 29 minutes N. and that the shadow will be densely black at the centre, fading away to an almost imperceptible edge. And from further data a mathematician who is but humbly versed in the science may calculate the time at which the shadow will pass over any particular place and the greatest depth of the shadow—or the extent to which the Moon will appear to overlap the Sun from that point of view. In general, the outer edge of the partial shadow will first meet the Earth in Arabia near Kuweit, on the Persian Gulf, and will travel eastward at the rate of over 2,000 miles an hour, at the same time spreading northward and southward.

One hour and 20 minutes later (when the partial shadow has covered the whole of India and Burma) the centre of the shadow will fall upon the Earth in the South of Russia; from there it will rapidly sweep down across the top of the Caspian Sea, through Turkestan and past the North of Tibet up to Mongolia to the ice-bound region of Eastern Siberia, and then into space again, having accomplished this journey in an hour and three-quarters. The remainder of the partial shadow hurrying after its centre will contract and vanish at a point in the sea near the Northern entrance of the Corean Strait.

Along the line where the centre passes and adjacent to it, the Eclipse will be total—for the Moon will be sufficiently near to the Earth to appear slightly larger than the Sun and will block out the Sun entirely. From the centre of totality the shadow lessens and the eclipse is partial only,—the Sun being more or less eclipsed according as the place of observation is nearer or farber from the centre. At Cacutta the eclipse will be nearly three-quarters, but at Madras, not quite a half.

The phenomenon of a partial eclipse of the Sun is familiar to most people and is a matter of so little importance to the business-world that the ordinary man may be excused if the passage of the Moon across the face of the Sun is of interest to him only for the fact that it is a good thing that something does intervene between us and our old enemy.

But to the astronomer and mathematician whose fortune it is to be heir to the wealth of knowledge of the vast universe, laboriously acquired and carefully preserved by his predecessors, who is conversant of planets, their masses, relative distances, orbits, perturbations and the causes therefor, and who by long study and painstaking calculations has acquired a sort of proprietary interest in the mechanism of the universe—to him the occurrence of phenomena accurately in accordance with his predictions has an interest akin to that which an engineer finds in the regular beat and even running of the machine which he tends and thoroughly understands. These men come but rarely in contact with the daily world—a scientific expedition to some where in accordance with their calculations the eclipse may be observed: strange men, with curious instruments whose coming and passing, like the shadow of their eclipse, evokes but a momentary interest and a wonder, perhaps, as to the reason for their zealous devotion and whether even they can predict what will be the ultimate result of their labours.

Interested people in Bombay, who have provided themselves with smoked glass or dense photographic negatives for the purpose, on looking at the Sun at about five minutes to ten o'clock in the morning, will see the edge of the moon first appear at a point in the middle of the top righthand quarter of the edge of the Sun. The Moon will gradually encroach upon the Sun till she will be overlapping it by about seven-tenths of the Sun's diameter. This is the middle of the eclipse, the centre of the shadow being then almost due somewhere beyond Tibet. Bombay will not be plunged in total darkness, though at noon it will probably be as dull as on a cloudy day.

Thereafter the Moon will recede from the Sun and at about a quarter past twelve will have passed away, having left the Sun at a point high up on the left of its disc.

Time was, in early states of civilisation, when an eclipse was a dreadful portent. Simple people, though they recognised that the phenomenon was due to agencies far beyond them, nevertheless, from their self-centred view and lack of knowledge, imagined that the gods or demons who ordered the Universe took the trouble to cause an eclipse in order to express their approbation or disapprobation of the conduct of some insignificant section of the parasites of this minute sphere.

Even now in India it is possible for unscrupulous persons to utilise the fact of the eclipse as an instrument to work upon the minds of the people. Coming as it does so near to the fiftieth anniversary of the Mutiny, the eclipse may be construed as a divine sign of the fitness of the occasion for the shadow once again to sweep over India. Or perhaps, it may be taken merely to represent the coming of the Amir down from Afghanistan and possibly, a certain body of persons may utilise the pheuomenon to further their own interests and adopt it as a symbol of the dark, boycott shadow that is passing over the land—though that simile will probably be carried no further and the misguided people will be left to discover for themselves that the shadow is but temporary and that no power of the satellite Moon can enable her to block out, for ever, the light of the Sun. In any case, it is certain that the eclipse will cause a wholesale smashing of Swadeshi pots and pans on the other side of India.

POONA MANŒUVRES.

Their Object Explained.

Major-General G. L. Richardson, C. B., C. S. I. C. I. E., Director of coming manœuvres at Poona in an order to officers concerned, explains that the object of these manœuvres is to produce as realistic a picture as possible of a modern battle; where all ranks, but especially the rank and file, may realize present day conditions imposed by recent developments in the weapons of war; where, from an illustration as practical as possible, the effect of the weapons of to-day and the consequent tactics of all arms in combination may be seen and understood.

WORKS IN INTIMATE CONNECTION WITH TACTICAL REQUIREMENTS.

Yearly in the training of troops there is considerable waste of labour in the construction of defences and various forms of cover. This year such labour has been utilized in the preparation of a defensive position, from which it is hoped to reap the maximum of instruction, as the works will be subjected to an attack by Infantry and Artillery, firing service ammunition. Moreover, in the position various form of works find their proper relative places in a logically connected and comprehensive whole, each being sited on ground proper to it, and adapted for the part it is required to play. It is difficult to derive much real instruction from constructing disconnected types of works on a barrack square, where the siting and adaptation of the works to the ground cannot be impressed, and where dimensions and accuracy of detail and finish chiefly arrest the attention.

EXTENT OF THE POSITION.

The position selected extends from Mahratta Hill on the S. W. along the foot of Richardson and Hills and Dunlop's Divide, across Sus N and round the W. and N. of Sus Hill, and Little Sus on the N.E. The Bluff and Bluff Ridge in front of the main position are also held. The length of the front of the main position is about 3½ miles, and has been divided into section, each section being prepared for occupation by a Battalion.

INFLUENCE OF ARTIFICIAL CONDITIONS ON DEFENCE.

The position has been prepared with a view to defence by one Brigade of Field Artillery, and two Brigades (6 Battalions) of Infantry. The force holding the position being a dum ny one, and consequently not endowed with the power of movement is tied to a passive defence; the counter-attack, general and local, which an active and intelligent force would naturally deliver against the cannot therefore be illustrated, but it should be n mind that in practice such counter-attacks would, in most instances, have to be met, and therefore provided against. For instance, after the loss of the Bluff Ridge, it is improbable that a local counter attack would not be made by the defence for its recapture. It follows, then, that any force detailed by the attack for the capture of this ridge should be accompanied by Pioneers, provided with tools, sandbags, wire, etc., ready and able to prepare it at once to resist any effort on the part of the defence to re-take it.

CONDITIONS INFLUENCING ATTACK.

Similarly it must be remembered that the attack as it will be carried out, will not necessarily be in all particulars the best possible means of gaining the attacking General's object, *viz.* the destruction of the Poona Arsenal (supposed to be located at Pashan). It is unavoidably hampered in many respects; considerations of safety impose many restrictions which would be non-existent in actual warfare; full scope, for instance, cannot be given to a powerful, concentric and enveloping fire-neither can that most potent factor in protecting the assaulting troops, covering fire, be employed even in a limited degree; and yet, at the present day the assault advances under cover of its own fire up to the very last moment. The risk of killing some of its own men, grievous though it may be, has to be accepted by the attack.

Again, to avoid undue hardship and exertion to the troops daily breaks in the continuity of the action are ordered, so rest and regular meals are obtained, which in practice would not be the case.

CHOICE OF THE POSITION GOVERNED BY THE NECESSITY OF HAVING A STOP BUTT.

And so again, in the defence, in order to avoid having to clear an immense are of country, works on the left flank, which may be considered essential to a sound defence, have not been constructed; indeed, the actual selection of the position has been to a great extent, governed by the necessity of securing a natural stop butt.

EFFECT OF PARTIAL UNREALITY IN CONDITIONS.

All these modifications and departures from the best course in actual practice tend to detract from the realism with which it is desired to invest these operations, and it is on this account that the G.O.C. wishes to draw particular attention to them, so that they may not result in conveying false lessons or wrong impressions.

VALUE OF VARIOUS FORMS OF COVER.

It will be observed that the defences in this position vary greatly in character, from the cover which can be thrown up in an hour to the strong and elaborate work requiring many days for its construction. The troops should particularly note the relative value of each class of work in giving protection from rifle bullets, shrapnel and common shell.

The attack of a strongly fortified position such as this is a matter of time, and the attack to a great extent partakes of the nature of a siege operation (unless the attack is in very superior strength and prepared to face a very heavy loss, and doubtful result). There can be no bold advance by men in the open until the defending fire is subdued and kept under, else there would be no object in constructing such elaborate defences. Every work, every trench occupied by the defence, must be located, and against each, fire fronts must be established to beat their fire down and obtain that superiority which is indispensable to the Assault.

These fire fronts require the provision of cover as effective, or nearly so, as that possessed by the defence, which cover must be made, as a rule, under cover of darkness. So the attack proceeds, step by step, pushing forward counter-entrenchments, from which eventually the attacking force swarms out in superior numbers for the assault. every rifle not so engaged and every gun doing its utmost to keep down the fire of the defence, while the assault goes home.

One of the essentials of an attack, now as ever, is concerted action, but until lately this has been difficult to secure on modern battle fields owing to the dispersion of troops and the depth of the fire-swept zone, making it difficult to get orders through with any degree of certainty. Visual signalling has, since its introduction, been of great use, and now field telegraphs and telephones have come to its aid. It is hoped on the present occasion to establish complete inter-communication, all units being linked up through their rigadiers or the C. R. A., with the Divisional General.

SANITATION.

Lastly, the G. O. C. wishes to impress on all ranks that the enemy's fire and steel are not the only or even the most deadly foes the soldier has to encounter. Disease has often depleted the ranks long before they have come within touch of the enemy. Time and again this has been insisted on, but it cannot be given too much prominence; it is to the rank and file that the G. O. C. wishes particularly to address these words, for in war, as in peace, the health of the soldier is chiefly in his own keeping. Sanitary authorities take all possible precautions, draw up rules and instructions as a guide for the preservation of health; but the man for whom all this is done is himself the transgressor, and heedlessly, no doubt, disregards all instructions, not realizing that to preserve his body in health is as much his duty as staunchness on the day of battle. He forgets that a sick soldier is often a greater loss to his side than a dead soldier.

The sick man encumbers the lines of communication of an army along which he has to be removed, causing much trouble and expense, and hampering movements. There were men in South Africa who were constantly falling sick, and spent most of their time moving backwards and forwards along the lines of communication. Such men are worse than useless, they are an expensive encumbrance and a national danger. One of the great contributory causes to the triumph of the Japanese was the almost entire absence of preventible sickness; and this absence has been ascribed almost entirely to the care the individual soldier took of himself. He looked upon sickness as a disgrace, and energetically seconded the efforts which were made for his well being. This is the spirit the G. O. C. wishes to instil; he trusts that the instructions and advice given by the medical authorities will be rigidly observed, and that he may find, on the conclusion of the manœuvres, that the Hospital Establishment provided has had little or nothing to do.

GENERAL IDEA.

An invading force has occupied Bombay, and detaches a force of all arms towards Poona. This force reached the neighbourhood of Kinai on the 15th of January, 1907.

Its communications with Bombay are covered by a small force at the head of the Bhor Ghat near Lanowlie. Another division of the invading force is occupying the Tal Ghat near Igatpuri.

The force holding Poona has as its object the protection of the Arsenal and Powder Factory. The head-quarters of this army are at Secunderabad.

N. B.—For the purpose of the scheme, the Arsenal is considered to be situated at Pashan. The Mula River is unfordable, and all the bridges and the Railway have been destroyed.

SPECIAL IDEA—ATTACKING FORCE.

On the 15th of January 1907 an attacking force, whose orders are to capture the Poona Arsenal, bivouacked on the Indrayani River near Kinai. Strength as follows:—1 Cavalry Brigade (3 Regiments Cavalry, 1 Battery, R H A) Mounted Infantry, 3 Brigades Infantry, (8 imaginary) and Divisional Troops including 3 Brigades, R. F. A. (1 imaginary) 2 6·3" R. M. L. Howitzers No. 4 ammunition Column 2 Companies (22nd and E) Sappers and Miners.

Its Cavalry Brigade has driven the Poona Cavalry back and is holding the high ground about Maranji and Thirgaon, and reports the enemy in position on the hills south of the Mula River from Banera to Laula. Left flank apparently only weakly held. On the 16th of January 1907 (1) one Brigade of Infantry and one Brigade of Field Artillery (both imaginary) are pushed with the Cavalry to the line of the Mula River. The report that the enemy's left flank is weak is confirmed. On the night of 16th January 1907 the General officer Commanding the attacking force concentrates two Brigades Infantry and the Divisional Troops behind the hill known as Tiger's Tail with the intention of attacking the enemy's left flank.

SPECIAL IDEA—DEFENDING FORCE.

The Officer Commanding at Poona has received orders to protect the Arsenal and Powder Factory and in pursuance of these orders has prepared a position protecting them from the north and west. His force is:—1 Brigade R F. A., 2 Brigades Infantry (6 Battalions), I Regt. Cavalry. He has been told that reinforcements cannot reach him for six days.

On the night of the 15th January 1907, his Cavalry has been driven back to the Mula River. and report the enemy in strength on the Indrayani River.

On the 16th of January 1907 a force estimated at a Brigade of Infantry and a Brigade of Artillery establishes itself on the line Barka W. Hinjouri Thirgaon.

SUMMARY OF THE ATTACK.

The attack has been divided into the following phases:—

1st Phase.—Cavalry and R. H. A, with the M. I, in support driving in enemy's advanced troops, clearing the left bank of the river, and sending in the information that the left flank of the position is apparently weakly held.

2nd Phase.—Artillery duel, and concentration of Infantry for the attack on the left of the position.

3rd Phase.—Detailed reconnaisance of position, Infantry night attack against the Bluff and Bluff Ridge (advanced position).

4th Phase.—The assault of the main position.

N. B.:—The sapping up to this phase would necessarily have extended to a much longer period than can be given to it.

THE DEFENCE.

Finally, the roles are reserved, the units of the attacking forces occupy the entrenchments dug by themselves (in their annual course of training), and the targets are transferred to the positions the attacking force succeeded in reaching prior to the assault of the position.

ORGANISATION.

(1) The force for Manœuveres will be organised as follows:—

Units will turn out at Field Service strength, or as near it as possible.

(a) DIRECTOR OF MANŒUVRES.

Major-General G. L. R. Richardson, C. B., C. S.I. C. I. E., (Commanding 6th (Poona Division).

STAFF.

A.-D.-C.—Lieut H. F. Gordon, 2nd-Lieut., Aga Cassim Shah.

Chief Staff Officer.—Colonel H. S. Fitz Gerald, C. B (A. A. G., 6th Division.)

A. A. G.—Major H. R. Blore. (Indian Staff College.)

A. Q. M. G.—Major H. d'E. Vallency, D. S. O., (D. A. A. G., 6th Division).

D. A. Q.-M. G. Intelligence.—Major C. Wigram, M. V. O., (Indian Staff College).

D. A. A. G.—Captain S. G. Loch, D. S. O.

A. A. G. for Defence.—Captain W. Bovet, R. E.

Special Service Officers.—Colonel J.A. Bell, (A. A. G) Captain C. E. Tristram, (D. A. A. G.) and Captain L. J. Comyn, Connaught Rangers.

(b) ATTACKING FORCE.

Commanding—Brigadier-General R. M. Greenfield, (Comd. Bombay Brigade).

STAFF.

A. D. C.—Captain G. H. Molloy, (Indian Staff College.)

A. A. & A. Q. M. G.—Lieut-Colonel W. F. Cannsac, (121st Pioneers.)

D. A. A. G.—Major L. M. R. Deas, (Indian Staff College.)

D. A. Q. M. G.—Captain A. S. Capper („ „)

D. A. Q. M. G. Intelligence—Capt H. R. Hopwood, Colonel on the Staff, R. A.—

Staff Captain, R. A.—Captain W. P. L. Davies,

Lieut.-Col. R. E.—Major G. A. Leslie, R. E.

Adjutant, R. E.—Lieutenant S. Boyd, R. E.

Assistant Field Engineers—Captain G. H. Boileau, R. E Captain W. F. Maxwell, R. E.

Superintendent Army Signalling—Major H. R. Baker, 73rd Carnatic Infantry.

Principal Medical Officer—Lieut.-Colonel G. E. Focks.

Supply & Transport Officer—

Provost Marshal—Provost Marshal Capt. R. Gardiner (Indian Staff College.)

Sanitary Officer—Lieut. Withworth Jones, R. A. M. C.

Divisional Troops—13th and 46 Brigades, R. F. A., (less one Battery); Howitzer Battery; No. 4 Ammunition Column; "E" and 22nd companies, 3rd Sappers and Miners Section A No. 30 British Field Hospital and Section A No. 158 Native Field Hospital.

(c) FIRST INFANTRY BRIGADE.

Commanding—Colonel W. H. E. Murray, (2nd Royal Scots.)

Orderly Officer—Captain Jullius, (Indian Staff College.)

D. A. A. G.—Major A Skeene, (Indian Staff College.)

D. A. Q.-M. G.—Major J. S. Baumgartner, „ „)

D. A. Q.-M. G. Intelligence—Captain Glasfurd, Indian Staff College.

Supply and Transport Officer—Captain E. G. Har, S. and T. Corps.

Assistant Superintendent Army Signalling—Lieut H. Weaver, 114th Mahrattas.

Troops—2nd Connaught Rangers; 114th Mahrattas; 121st Pioneers; and 18th Coy. S and Miners.

(d) SECOND INFANTRY BRIGADE.

Commanding—Colonel H Read, C B (Commanding Belgaum Brigade.)

Orderly Officer—Captain W Jennings, (Brigade Major, Belgaum Brigade.)

D. A. A. G.—Major DeLisle 103rd Mahrattas.

D. A. Q-M. G. Intelligence—Captain H J P Browne, (Indian Staff College.)

D. A. Q-M. G.—Captain A L Tarver.

Supply and Transport Officer—Lieut. G. D. Rice, S. and T. Corps.

Asst. Superintendent Army Signalling—Capt G. T. Seabrooke, 2nd E. L. Regt.

Troops—2nd East Lancashire Regiment; 80th Carnatic Infantry; 107th Pioneers; and 19th Company, Sappers and Miners.

(e) CAVALRY BRIGADE.

Commanding—Colonel G. A. Cookson, (29th Lancers)

Orderly Officer—

D. A. A. G.—Captain P. Hambro, (Indian Staff College.)

S. A. Q. M. G.—Captain C. L. Gregory, Indian Staff College.

Veterinary Officer—

Supply & Transport Officer—Lieut. H. L. Harkness, S. & T. Corps.

Asst. Superintendent Army Signalling—

Troops—1 Battery (4 Guns) R. F. A. (representing R. H. A.); 26th (P. W. O.) Light Cavalry; 29th Lancers; 34th Poona Horse; 3 companies Mounted Infantry and Section B No. 158, Native Field Hospital.

AMMUNITION.

(2) Infantry and Pioneers—150 rounds per rifle will be carried.

on man..30 rounds

In Divisional Ammunition Column.........20 „

on 8 company mules and carts:—as may be necessary..100 „

Sappers and Miners—80 rounds per rifle to be carried as Commandant, 3rd Sappers and Miners may direct.

Cavalry—80 rounds per rifle to be carried on man and horse.

Mounted Infantry—100 rounds to be carried on man and horse.

Each maxim gun detachment will carry 5,000 rounds per gun.

Artillery—220 rounds per Field Battery 180 in Battery charge 40 with Ammunition Column, H.A. Battery 220 rounds in Battery charge Howitzer Battery will carry 150 rounds in Battery charge.

In addition to the above, the Ammunition Column will carry a special Reserve of 50 boxes of S. A. A. ba and 500 rounds blank ammunition for guns and 10 rounds S. A. A. blank for issue as may be directed.

Expended ammunition will be made a good daily on cessation of hostilities, i. e. during the daily armistice. S. A. A. will be issued by the Divisional Ammunition Column in return for empty cases.

SUPPLIES.

(3) For the force concentrating in the neighbourhood of Peringhat (A. 15) a Supply Depot will be formed at that place, and for the Cavalry Brigade near Tathaura (E. 7).

Supplies will be issued daily. Rations may be drawn by officers on payment.

TRANSPORT.

(4) Transport for the Divisional Manœuvres will be demanded according to the following scale:—

Infantry—Great-coats will be carried in carts.

Ammunition 100 rounds per rifle, 1 mule per company will be provided and carts for the balance. Entrenching Tools and Water Gear—as per Field Service Regulations. Signalling Equipment—2 mules only. Medical Panniers—1 mule. Latrine Screens—1 cart. Cooking Utensils—As per F. S. Regulations. Miscellaneous—(including line gear), 1 cart.

Baggage—(to be carried in carts) Restricted for all arms to:—

Native Officers 40 lbs. Warrant Officers 40 lbs. British Soldiers 25 lbs.

Sepoys 20 lbs. Followers 12 lbs.

Pioneer Equipment—(Pionneer Regiments only)—Entrenching tools only to be carried on the 30 mules in possession; when not in possession will be provided by O. C. D. T.

Royal Field Artillery—Brigade Staff one cart. Batteries will be restricted to 100 maunds each for the carriage of which 5 mules and the necessary carts will be supplied. No more followers than are actually necessary should accompany batteries.

3rd Sappers and Miners—According to requirements.

Divisional Ammunition Column.—Transport limited to 30 maunds on carts and one mule for water, plus such carts as may be required for transport of S. A. A. and Gun Ammunition.

Transport will not be provided for Officers' Messes, for Coffee-shops &c., &c. or for the carriage of supplies Native Units.

No reserve rations will be carried by Units.

Such transport as is required by the O. C. Divisional Transport will be returned to him by units after arrival at the place of concentration.

SPECIAL EQUIPMENT.

(5.) In addition to the usual regimental entrenching tools each Infantry Brigade will carry a tool reserve of 500 picks and 500 shovels and 5 crowbars on 8 carts. The Cavalry Brigade will have a tool reserve of 100 sets, picks and showels on two carts.

CONCENTRATION.

(6.) To economise transport, troops will move into bivouac for manœuvres in three Echelons of one day's interval.

1st Echelon marching 12th January.

2nd Infantry Bridage—2 East Lancashire Regiment; 80th Carnatic Infantry; 107th Pioneers; 19 company 3rd Sappers & Miners; 8 Brigade tool carts; 2 Sections Field Hospital for Infantry Brigades and Divisional Troops; and 22nd & 'E' Coy. Sappers and Miners (belonging to Divisional Troops).

2nd Echelon marching 14th January.

Divisional Troops—13th and 46th Brigades R. F. A. (less one battery); Howitzer Battery and 4th Divisional Ammunition Column.

Cavalry Brigade—26th Light Cavalry; 29th Lancers 34th Poona Horse; 2 coys Mounted Infantry: 1 4 Gun Battery (Horse Artillery) I Section Native Field Hospital; and 2 Brigade tool carts.

3rd Echelon marching 16th January.

1st Infantry Brigade—2nd Connaught Rangers: 114th Mahrattas; 121st Pioneers, 18th company, 3rd Sappers & Miners; and 8 Brigade tool carts.

BIVOUACS.

(7) All the units (except the Cavalry Brigade which goes into Bivouac near Tathaura (E 7,) will go into Bivouac in the neighbourhood of Peringhat, (A 15).

The Mounted Infantry bivouac will be moved from the Cavalry Bivouac to the Bivouac of the Divisional Troops during the course of the manœuvres.

RETURN TO QUARTERS.

(8) The return to quarters will be made in 2 Echelons at one day's interval.

1st Echelon marching 21st January.

All Artillery; 2 Connaught Rangers; 2 East Lancashire Regiment; 3rd Sappers Miners; 107th Pioneers Mounted Infantry and Cavalry Brigade (including its Field Hospital).

The baggage of the Cavalry Brigade must not cross the Mula River at Aundh before 12 noon.

2nd Echelon marching 23rd January.

80th Carnatic Infantry; 114th Mahrattas; 121st Pioneers and 2 Sections Field Hospital.

SERVICE CONDITIONS.

(9). From 4 p. m., on the 16th January 1907, strict service conditions will be observed; (the service conditions will be observed by the Cavalry Brigade 24 hours earlier). They will be relaxed only during the daily armistice, which will usually commence about 9 a. m., and terminate about 4 p. m., the actual time of commencement and cessation being given by signal by the Director of Manœuvres. From the time of cessation of one armistice to the commencement to the next, service conditions must be strictly enforced; any officer or man exposing himself unduly during these periods will be made a casualty of by a Staff Officer. Large numbers of casualties will not reflect credit on the Corps to which they belong.

N. B.—The Director of Manœuvres and his Staff will wear White Helmets, and will necessarily be exposed.

SIGNALS PRECAUTION FOR SAFETY.

(10). The following signals will be made:—

(*a*) Armistice ceases, hostilities begin or fight continues after temporary cessation, 4 balls on Director of Manœuvres' flag-staff, and one gun fired by his order. At night the 4 balls will be replaced by a green rocket.

(*b*) Hostilities suspended, (either for daily armistice or for any other cause), 1 call on Director of Manœuvres' flag-staff, and cease fire sounded on the bugle, this call to be taken up, by all buglers and trumpeters. At night the ball will be replaced by a red rocket.

(*c*) Dismiss, troops return to bivouac. 2 balls on Director Manœuvres' flagstaff. At night 2 balls will be replaced by 2 white rockets.

(*d*) On signal (*b*) being made all firing will at once cease, and orders to unload will be given, men will fast until next signal is made.

(*e*) When blank is ordered to be used by the troops, or by any particular body, before the blank is issued all ball ammunition and empty cases will be withdrawn and rifles, bandoliers, and pouches examined.

(*f*) Every Company and Squadron Commander will carry a red flag, which he will raise in the event of bullets or shells falling dangerously near his command at the same time ordering the nearest bugler to sound the cease fire which call will be taken up by all other buglers.

(*g*) No man is to touch any blind (unexploded) shell found on the ground. These will be collected and disposed of under orders of C. R. A.

"MAGH MELA" FESTIVAL.

Concurrent with the "Amawasya" and Eclipse.

CELEBRATION AT ALLAHABAD.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, JANUARY 12.

Though the *Mela* at Allahabad this year is only an ordinary *Magh Mela*, there is every possibility of a very large crowd of pilgrims taking part in bathing at the junction of the rivers, on Monday next.

Somawatyai Amawas and the *Sankarant* festivals all fall this year on the same date and there is besides the occurrence of the eclipse to lend an additional holiness to the already peculiarly holy day. A reasonable estimate places the numbers expected at between four to six hundred thousand people. A gathering of these dimensions would have given little cause for anxiety in former years. Pilgrims, as apart from fakir *Akharas*, are always easy to manage provided the space available is sufficient to accommodate the swarming crowds. The great difficulty of the *Mela* management this year is the contracted nature of the ground between the fort and the river. The broad and extensive *Sangam* of last year's *Kumbh* has long disappeared, and overmuch of what was then dry land is now a swishing flood. A month or so ago the banks below the fort rose sheer out of 20 feet of water, a condition of affairs which would have made the pilgrims' dip into the sacred waters a somewhat dangerous operation. In the interval however, that has elapsed, the ground has been gradually sloped away, some spurs also being thrown out into the river to afford a shallow space for the bathers Mr. Lambert, the Civilian Officer in charge, will have at his disposal, besides the ordinary City Police, about 100 constables from outside, and 25 sowars of the 4th Cavalry, none too large a force perhaps, considering the restricted nature of the space and the crowds expected.

RECENT ASSAULT ON OFFICERS.

Judgment of the District Magistrate.

KULKARNI PROSECUTED FOR PERJURY.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, JANUARY 12.

Mr. Carmichael, the Collector and District Magistrate, delivered judgment yesterday in the case of the eleven villagers who were charged with having assaulted Lieutenant Ramsay of the East Lancashire Regiment and Lieutenant Whyte of the Connaught Rangers at the village of Pimpli near Purandhar in November last. One accused was acquitted for want of sufficient evidence; another who proved an *alibi* by means of documentary evidence was also acquitted; the woman who threw stones at the Officers was fined Rs. 10; the man who struck Ramsay on his face with a nailed shoe was sentenced to 18 months'; another man who held Mr. Whyte by the throat was sentenced to one year. All the others got six months each.

Notice of appeal has been lodged.

As an off-shoot of the case the *Kulkarni* of Pimpli is to be prosecuted for having given false evidence on behalf of one of the accused during the proceedings.

DEFERRED TRAFFIC WITH BURMA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JANUARY 12.

The delays in deferred traffic with Burma is again reported, to be due to heavy pressure and the wires working imperfectly.

Experts who are to introduce the Murray System into India have arrived. By this system, type writers are introduced into the commencement and end of a circuit and sheets of foolscap are covered with clearly typed matter.

Atmospheric disturbances continued to affect wireless telegraphic communication with the Andamans during December, and was experienced throughout the month and was severe for three days. No actual interruption occurred and 983 messages were disposed of.

THE AMIR AT AGRA.

(CONCLUDED.)

AT DELHI FOR BAKRI-ID.

The Amir's Appeal to the Mullahs.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, JANUARY 12.

The Amir will visit Delhi while the festival of Bakri-Id is being held. The slaughter of kine by Indian Mahomedans during that festival has frequently, in the past, led to serious trouble with the Hindus and Government has had to interfere in order to regulate the custom.

The Mahomedans of Delhi proposed to slaughter one hundred cows to celebrate the Amir's participation in the festival, but on this becoming known to His Highness he immediately expressed his strong disapproval. He had come to India he said to see the country and all its people without distinction of race or creed and he would not countenance anything which might cause strife. He could not command that no cows should be killed in Delhi, but he suggested that goats be substituted, as by this no offence would be caused to the Hindus. Otherwise he would not participate publicly in the Id.

The Mahomedans of Delhi have accepted this suggestion and no cows will be sacrificed.

This consideration for Hindu feeling on the part of the Amir should leave a marked effect all over India when it becomes known.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, JANUARY 12.

The Amir will be at Delhi during the Mahomedan festival of Bakri-Id,. when the wholesale slaughter of animals ordinarily takes place. To mark the presence of His Afghan Highness whom the Mahommedan Deputations have been acclaiming as King of Islam, it was determined that no less than one hundred cows should be brought to the knife. What the Hindus would have thought or said or done in the face of this extravagance of sacrificial fervour let the imagination picture for itself.

The whole matter came betimes to the ears of the Amir with this result:—

"Now listen," the Amir, said "and mark me well. I speak not idly. Take ye then good heed. As a friend I have come hither. As a friend I look to go hence. A friend of what? Of whom? Of this or that race? No A friend of all races and all sects. Will ye then raise up enemies against me? Will ye embroil me with those amidst whom I would wend my way in amity? Allah forefend. A hundred cows ye would slay in my honour? Ye shall not slay *one* cow. Nor this nor any other act of religious devotion that can cause pain or grief to the Hindu subjects, of King Edward's Empire shall ye do in my name at Delhi or elsewhere in India. What? Are there not goats enough? Are there not camels enough for the sacrifices to the Juma Masjid of Delhi. I go to celebrate with you the glorious Id: slay there goats if you will till the rivers run blood. The Hindus mind not that, but if so much as *one cow* be given unto slaughter I shall turn my face from you and from Delhi for ever. If I can command, obey me. If not at least hearken to my entreaty. I would go to Delhi in peace. Let me not go thither in tumult. Yet understand my meaning. Clearly it is of your right as good Mahomedans to kill cows at the festival of the Bakri-Id, make no question. Allah is God and Muhammad is His Prophet. The holy Quran lies open to you all. I give you no new law. I interpret to you no old law. Your religious practices concern you own conscience. This only I say: I am a guest. I am in the house of my host. Do not bring me to confusion before my host. Do not carry strife into my path." What answer could the Delhi Mullahs make to such an appeal? With one accord they exclaimed "To thy comings and to thy goings be peace now and for ever."

THE FIRST INTERVIEW.

Spirit and the Letter.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, JANUARY 12.

The *Pioneer* says that it may be noted that the exact words used by the Amir when first meeting the Viceroy on Thursday had a significance which was unmistakable. Lord Minto expressed pleasure at meeting him, and the Amir, speaking in English, said—"I also am very glad to meet you in the country which is the first friend of my country and myself." The phrase "first friend" in Persian means the closest and highest friend, in whom absolute confidence is placed in all circumstances. The use of it by the Amir in conversation showed how he considers the friendship subsisting between the British Government and himself.

INTERVIEW WITH THE HAZUR BRIGADIER GENERAL.

The Correspondent of the Lucknow paper had a long chat with the Brigadier General of the Hazur Army. The Sirdar stated that they were most comfortable and were enjoying their visit very plesantly indeed, and that the camp arrangements were perfect.

When questioned regarding impressions received on the tour, the Sirdar said that everything bewildered him. He had never been out of Afghanistan. The Railway, the People the Army, were all very impressive; still the chief thing which struck him most was the perfect administration of the British Government and the advanced state of education. He very candidly admitted that education in his country was backward and wanted improvement, as in the present century education was necessary for national advancement. Still, he said, it would not be an unmixed good for the Afghans as they were very good fighting people, and this was perhaps due to this very lack of education, which might be undermined by higher education.

The instance of Japan being mentioned to him the Sirdar seemed well informed regarding its constitution and government.

At refreshments, being asked what he thought of the English ladies he replied it was the first time in his life he had seen so many ladies, and he thought them very attractive and charming.

He expressed himself very freely about our Army, admiring their perfect organization, and remarked that the Kabul Army was very well trained too, still they had a lot to learn.

At the Maghrib prayers on the lawn, numbers of Indian co-religionists joined with the Amir and his suite.

The Viceroy attended an open air parade service this morning at the polo ground the massed bands of the troops assisting at the service.

The Amir visited Taj Mahal this morning and later proceeded with Lord Kitchener in a motor car to Agra Fort where he spent considerable time. The Amir to-day also inspected military camps and to-night he dines with His Honor the Lieutenant Governor of the United Provinces.

HONOURS TO THE AMIR.

K. C. B. and K. C. M. G.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JANUARY 13.

The King has graciously been pleased to give orders for the following appointment to the most Honourable Order of the Bath:—To be a Honorary Member of first class of Knights of the Grand Cross of the said most Honourable Order:—His Highness the Amir, Habibulla Khan; Knight Grand Cross of the most distinguished Order of St Michael and St. George:—The Amir of Afghanistan and its dependencies.

[An account of the play in the Polo Tournament will be found in our Sporting Columns.]

DEATH OF MR. MARTYN WELLS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JANUARY 13.

Mr. Martyn Wells, Managing Agent, Calcutta Tramways Company, died in Calcutta on Saturday evening and was burried on Sunday evening. Mr. Wells was an enthusiastic freemason and held office of Deputy District Grand Master.

DR. C. CUTHBERT HALL will deliver his final lecture this evening at 6-30 in the Wilson College Hall. The subject being, "The Ministry of the Oriental Consciousness in a worldwide Kingdom of Christ." The Chairman will be the Rev. H. Mackichan.

SPORTING NEWS.

THE AGRA POLO TOURNAMENT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

AGRA, JANUARY 12.

The last two games in the Semi-finals for the International Polo Tournament for Lord Minto's Cup were played off on the Club Ground this afternoon in the presence of a very large and fashionable assembly. Lord Kitchener, the Maharajahs of Gwalior and Bikanir, the young Nawab of Bhopal and several other princes arrived early. The Viceroy and party arrived after the first game.

The recent rain had improved the ground, if anything.

The first game was between the Royal Dragoons represented by Mr. Tomkinson, Captain Godman, Colonel Delisle and Mr. Pike (back); and the Central India Horse represented by Mr. Watson, Captain Hewlett, and Mr. Pitcher (back). The Umpires were Colonel Macan and Captain Barrett.

This was the first appearance of the Royals who had been set down to play Kishengarh in the first ties, but the latter was scratched as the renowned Shah Mirza Beg from Hyderabad, who was to play in this team, did not arrive.

The public eagerly looked forward to the game this evening, as very close fight was antcipated, both teams having wide circles of adherents. The Central India Horse's friends, however, had some cause for concern as Colonel Watson was not feeling nor looking well, and another source of concern for them was that Mahomed at the outset was not playing up to his form and missed two or three advantages, but the young lad made ample amends for these *laches* later. The game was a splendid one from first to last. There was not one slack moment at any period. The Royals gave a splendid display of the game, Tomkinson and Godman doing splendid work in front. The first two chukkers witnessed very level play, neither side obtaining any advantage, and the third chukker opened with a clean start in Royals' ground, whence, Tomkinson and Godman carried the ball to the opposite and whence shortly, Watson had a clear run, but his final cross shot was baulked and a penalty shot accorded to the Central India Horse, was unproductive. Delisle shortly worked the ball to the opposite end where Tomkinson nipped in and hit a goal. The Central Indian Horse asserted themselves in the fourth chukker after a good galloping bout all over the ground, and the play was in mid-field when Mahomed getting clear by a long shot hit the goal, and on changing ends Watson soon, by a fine play, added a second goal. The play was in mid-ground when Mahomed slipping past Pike sent home a long shot. The score was now:—

Central India Horse, three goals to one goal.

The fourth chukker witnessed very good flags, till Delisle broke through the defences and Tomkinson hit a goal, and soon after the Royals added a subsidiary, and ere the chukker closed Pitcher by a long shot also scored a subsidiary. The Horse were now one goal ahead.

The sixth chukker provided a hotly contested level bout, though most of the play was in the Royal's ground where their adversaries had two shots at the flags.

The seventh chukker was another hard hitting and galloping bout till Mahomed, getting clear, had a long shot at the flags which went home, and a fast but uneventful play followed till Tomkinson after one futile shot at the flags sent the ball near the flags when Delisle nipped in and scored a goal. In the minute and half left for the final chukker the Royals were pressing and got a good chance in front of the flags, of equalizing, when they sent a ball out wide and the Central India Horse remained victors by a close margin of four goals and one subsidiary to three goals and one subsidiary.

A good deal of public interest was centered in the succeeding game, and though what most felt had occurred, of the Hussars coming out victors, all were anxious to see how the Welsh team after their two previous conquests would shape against the crack British Cavalry team, and in the earlier chukkers they played a good strong game that encouraged their supporters to hope for the best. The teams were constituted as follows:—15th Hussars—Mr. Charington, Captains Pilkington, Barrett and Livingston, Searmouth (back).

The Royal Welch Fusiliers—Mr. Crawshay, Captain Johnson, Mr. Lloyd, Captain Williams (back).

Umpires—General Clements and Major Vaughan.

Though the play was mostly in the Fusiliers' ground through earlier chukkers, not only Williams' good defence but the interposition of Johnson and Lloyd foiled the demonstrations. of the Hussars whose shots under these conditions only elicited minor scores, and they had but three subsidiaries to their credit, when the Fusiliers assumed the offensive and scored the first goal, the goal of the game. After this Carrett got into his strike and not only did a deal of execution directly, but also helped Pilkington and Charrington to build up the score and then Learmouth contributed to this through two penalty shots; yet as the Hussars' score kept swelling mostly in the direction of minor points, the Welchmen never flagged in their dogged perseverance and often they got within shooting range but were foiled when on the brimk of success, and only added one more goal to their score. They played a very plucky game, but were over-matched and the Hussaars were left victors by five goals and nine subsidiaries to two goals.

BOMBAY FIFTH EXTRA MEETING.

Thanks to the way in which the races on the card for the new Arabs filled, there were eight figuring and these were generally so well contested that the fifth Extra may be said to have been the pick of those served up. The sensations of the day were those caused by the downfall of the so far all conquering stable under Byramjee Rustomjee and the Mathradas Goculdas and Ananji Nanjee stable did not figure in the list of winners at all. Sensational, in a more pleasant way, were the successes of Oomer Khan who with his win in the Second Strangers' Plate completed his Hat Trick. More for the fact that he has not had the right ones to ride than for any other reason, this native lad has not kept up the remarkable performances he put up some three or more years ago which were credited to his ability in dashing in when others allowed room on the rails when taking the bend. There was nothing of the hot favourite business about his wins, one of which was a comparatively long shot, and all well ridden with the sound judgment of an experienced rider. The native element, in fact, had quite a day out; only two of the 'white' lads securing brackets, but some of the exhibitions were such as are scarcely to be expected on a Course of the importance of ours.

It was not, after all, unsound to go on the performances of the previous week where the new ones were concerned and the public came out of these rather better than with the ones whose true form is more likely to be known. In the opening event, the first division of the Hopeful Plate, Rajput, who won comfortably before, was made favourite from Toy, who ran a very fair third, finishing fast, and Engine, a pony said to have done something extraordinary on the track. After making the running, Shah Line reached the distance done and, giving way to Rajput and later Toy, swerved badly taking Engine out with him. Spoiling as it did every chance that pony had, it need, nevertheless, not be supposed that he was done out, of a win or even a place. Toy again came late and very fast but Rajput, who ran a very solid race, had him settled whereas Saeed, well backed for the Shop, came well in Robertson's hands and just landed third money.

A poor sort of a field naturally went out for the Consolation Plate and there was little to choose between Dhaman and Shaib in the betting. C. B. made too much use of the former and when Solicitor came along he had them both beat. Bourbon got away badly and Greenhalgh, who was said not to be in a fit state to ride, pulled him up at the half mile. The time 1min. 11secs. was equalled by the new comers in the first of the divided Strangers' Plate and beaten by 1 3-5 secs, by Tabriz in the second half of this race.

It was not surprising that Lailan found money after his win in such a decided manner but one wondered why C. B. preferred the mount on Great Shot. That this chestnut was not expected is doubtless, as his rider seemed to be paying more attention to Lailan on whom Abdoola got away badly and never showed up. A fine looking grey, Commander, scored very decisively after making all his own running and in him one may be sure there is a pony with a future. Robertson once more got his place though in the last rush Thuyyar came from nowhere very wide and beat Supporter for the place next to the winner.

The Prongs Plate of a mile created no little interest but there was a very confident run on Nooman and he remained strong on the boards whereas Nusser and Remembrance had a following. Gladiator once more died out after the first five furlongs and gave way to Nooman who had Nusser safe all the way, the latter missing his place after a determined challenge by the outsider Makhool.

For a more or less raw Arab to go five furlongs in 1min. 9 2/5secs. is a decidedly good performance and though he was none too well handled Tabriz won the Second Strangers' Plate in a decisive manner. A mysterious gallop by Yaffa made him odds on favourite though there were rumours of disqualification had he won owing to being landed prior to the date specified, 1st July. After his running out at the fourth Extra, Rackhan was sent out a la Vedas in blinkers, but this did not stop him swerving almost on to the litter when he was making his run by the Stand. He came very late, but just pipped Madras on the post after the latter had followed Tabriz all the way round.

The January Plate followed and a great upset for the general public it proved though we were glad to see the stable won more than the Stake alone. Going on the understanding that Gambara had been seriously interfered with when she ran second to Baritone the public went for the mare till she went out a hot favourite at 6 to 4 on with Balayeuse and Baritone next in demand at fours and fives. Adelaide jumped out with Gambara almost level till the four furlong post, where nearly a length was the difference. Baritone was just behind and judging his time perfectly Fisher dashed into the gap left by Adelaide at the bend. Freelance came out on the outside with Robertson hard at work but with a little driving Fisher landed Baritone after a good race That Gambara was ridden the very way to suit Baritone is certain, but she nevertheless ran very poorly and by no means in a way suggested by her last performance. This, I think, fully justifies my disbelief of the talk about her having her chance spoilt in the Mistletoe Plate.

It was common talk that the Veteran's Plate lay between Mint and Little Joker and once the Stable declared for the former he was installed and kept a warm favourite That there are some who literally throw their money away was proved by the fact that Vedas went out at 9 to 2 and when he died out at the bend after making the pace as usual, it was only what might have been expected. Moorced by giving chase was instrumental, but the race was very uncertain at the bend though Little Joker was going well only to fall away at the crucial moment when Antica drew up and passed him to win a fine race with Tommy Kendall wondering whether the boy on his back would keep there till the post. Williams undoubtedly left his run on Mint far too late as he came at a great pace which, had it been earlier, may have landed the public money whereas Panala with a better man up would have troubled either of them.

Last on the card was the second division of the opening event and both in the ring and in the race Squire and Purvez had the race to themselves. After letting Happy Land show the way, these two came clean away and a desperate finish ensued in which Squire just stayed out a strong and well ridden finish by Oomerkhan by a head leaving us in doubt till the numbers went up. Ragub headed the rest a good two lengths off and justified the support accorded him for place money.

Details:—

The First Hopeful Plate.—Winner, Rs. 200; second, Rs. 100; third, Rs. 50. For Arabs, 13-3 and under; landed since 1st July, 1906. 13-3 to carry 9st. W. I. Penalties.—Winner, race value Rs. 150 or over: once, 4lbs.; twice, 7lbs.; oftener, 10lbs. Distance.—1/2 mile.

A. S. Oomer's b a h Rajput, 8st 6lbs......Oomerkhan 1

Messrs. M. Goculdass and A. Nanji's b a h Toy 7st 10lbs cd 7-13.........Ames 2

Khan Bahadur Abdul Razak bin Curtas' ch ah Saeed, 7st 13lbs cd 8-1.........Robertson 3

Mr. Haji Ali Khaderi's b a h Caroon 7st 10lbs Abdoola 4

Also Ran.—Shah Line 8st 8lbs, Engine 8st 8lbs, Koomash 8st 5lbs, Muzza 8st, Mozaffary 8st 2lbs, Young Kolah 7st 13lbs, Fadil 7st 13lbs, Saad 7st 1lb.

(Winner trained by Ahmed Ella Bux.)

Betting:—3 to 1 against Rajput, 5 to 1 Engine and Toy, 6 to 1 Koomash, 7 to Saeed and tens and longer odds the rest.

The Race:—Mozaffary got away badly and Shah Line jumping away took a two length lead but came back at the three furlongs where Rajput came up with Toy in attendance and on entering the straight Shah Line was done and, veering badly towards the left rails took Engine out as he was making his run. Rajput had a length lead at the distance from Toy and Saeed who could never get on terms, and staying out he won by three-quarters, half between next two. Time:—55 2 5secs.

The Small Consolation Plate.—Winner, Rs. 200; second, Rs. 100; third, Rs. 50. For Arabs, 13-3 and under which have not won flat race value Rs. 150 or over, 13-3 to carry 8st. 12lbs. W. I.—Distance.—5 furlongs.

Mr S A Wahed's ch a h Solicitor 1st 6lbs. Oomerkhan 1

Mr Ali bin Talib' g a h Dhaman 8st 12lbs.......C. B. Mahomed 2

Mr Khalif bin Staf's g a Shabib 8st 6lbs cd 8st 8lbs Forster 3

Mr Nassar Abdoola's g a h Adham 8st 9lbs. F Williams 4

Also Ran:—Bourbon 1st 12lbs Breechloader 8st 12lbs, Royal Red 8st 7lbs, Koolaib 8st 6lbs, Tuticorin 7st 8lbs, Hobart 7st 5lbs.

(Winner trained by Ahmed Elia Bux.)

Betting:—2 to 1 against Shabib, 5 to 2 Dhaman, 6 to 1 Solicitor, 7 to 1 Breechloader and longer odds the rest.

The Race:—Dhaman jumped off with the lead followed by Shabib and Hobart. Bourbon got away poorly and was pulled up after a furlong. Nearing the bend Solicitor began to draw up. Nearing Shabib by half a length, into the straight, Dhaman leading distance Solicitor came very strong on the outside and passing the leaders won a good race by a length. Head between next two and Adham fair fourth. Time:—1 min 11 secs.

The First Strangers' Plate.—Winner, Rs. 200; second Rs. 100; third, Rs. 50. For Arabs landed since 1st July, 1906. W. A. Penalties.—Winner, race value Rs. 150 or over: once, 4lbs.; twice, 7lbs.; oftener, 12lbs. Allowance.—Ponies, 14 hands and under, 5lbs. Distance.—5 furlongs.

Mr Hamad Hassoon's g a h Commander 8st 6lbs Oomerkhan 1

Mr Hamad Dawood's g a h Thuyyar. 8st 8lbs...Forster 2

Aga Mirza's b a h Supporter, 8st 4lbs ......Robertson 3

Mr A M Ameer's g a h Poseidon, 7st 11lbs...Native 4

Also Ran:—Great Shot 8st 11lbs, Lailan 8st 11lbs, Salani 8st 6lbs, Anchor 8st 6lbs, Idlas 7st 11lbs, Phiroz 7st 11lbs, Grey Roy 7st 6lbs, Nazzar 7st 11lbs (carried 7st 13lbs.

(Winner trained by Owner).

Betting:—3 to 1 against Commander and Lailan, 4 to 1 Great Shot, 10 to 1 Supporter and Nazzar and longer odds the rest.

The Race:—Commander early took the lead from Great Shot who fell back and Nazzar followed the leader. Commander was going very well and stayed out a very fast run by Thuyyar by a length and three-quarters, three quarters between next two; good fourth Time.—1min. 11secs

The Prong's Plate.—Winner, Rs. 200; second, Rs. 100; third, Rs. 50. For Arabs which have not won flat races value Rs. 900 or over or flat races value Rs. 150 or over of aggregate value of Rs. 900 or over. W. A. reduced 7lbs. Penalties.—Winners since 31st March. 1904, race value Rs. 150 or over; once, 4lbs.; twice, 7lbs.; three times, 12lbs.; oftener, 16lbs. Allowance. Ponies 14 hands and under, 5lbs. Distance.—1 mile.

Mr M A Khan's ch a h Nooman, 8st 12lbs ......F Williams 1

Mr Khalil Dooree's ch a h Makhool, 9st.........Native 2

Mr Ali bin Talib's ch a h Nusser 9st 3lbs..........Ames 3

Mr D L Khimjee's b a h Remembrance 7st 13lbs Heroo 4

Also Ran:—Young Kohinoor 8st 12lbs, Gladiator 9st.

(Winner trained by Byramjee Rustomjee).

Betting:—Evens Nooman, 3 to 1 against Nusser 4 to 1 Remembrance, 6 to 1 Young Kohinoor and Gladiator and 10 to 1 Makhool.

The Race:—Gladiator led out by three lengths from Nooman and Remembrance together till the former drew up at the three furlongs and the latter gave way to Nusser and Makhool. Nooman came into the straight with the lead and going easily won by a length and a half. Makhool just beat Nusser by half a length with Remembrance close up, the other two some way off. Time:—1min 54 2-5secs.

The Second Strangers' Plate.—Winner, Rs. 200; second, Rs. 100; third, Rs. 50. For Arabs landed since 1st July 1906. W. A. Penalties—Winner, race value Rs. 150 or over: once, 4lbs; twice, 7lbs; oftener 12lbs. Allowance—Ponies, 14 hands and under 5lbs. Distance—5 furlongs.

Mr Hajee Ally Khader's b a h Tabriz, 7st 11lbs. Mujeed 1

Mr Abdool Mohsen Mana's ch a h Madras, 8st 6lbs Heroo 2

Messrs M Goculdass and A Nanjee's b a h Rackhan, 8st 4lbs...Ames 3

Mr Days Khallis g a h Ance 8st 7lbs..................Forster 4

Also ran:—Swallior 8st 11lbs, Must Win 8st 6lbs Raskob 8st 9lbs Elector 8st 6lbs, Busheer 8st 6lbs Hamnasti 8st 4lb; Yaffa 8st 4lbs, Summer 7st 11lbs

Winner trained by Owner.

Betting:—6 to 4 on Yaffa, 7 to 2 against Rakhan, 10 to 1 Tabriz, twenties to fifties the rest.

The Race:—Yaffa gave a deal of trouble but led out only to be passed by Madras after a few yards and later by Tabriz who went into the lead before the bend. Madras gave chase but could not catch him, falling short by a length and a quarter, Rackhan, finished on the edge of the tan a head behind. Time:—1min 9 2-5secs

The January Plate.—Winner, Rs. 500; second Rs. 200; third, Rs. 100. A High Weight Handicap for horses which have not won flat race value Rs. 1,500 or over since 31st March. 1904. Distance.—6 furlongs

Mr F Main's bl aus g 9st Baritone, 3lb.........Fisher 1

Messrs M Goculdas and A Nanji's b aus g Freelance, 8st 4lbs...Robertson 2

Mr Tulsidas and Tejpal's br aus m Adelaide, 8st 10lbs...Native 3

Hon'ble A Hill Trevor and Messrs M Goculdass and A Nanji's b am m Balayeuse, 8st 13lbs...............Ames 4

Also ran:—Gambara 9st 5lbs Maraschino 8st 7lbs,

Winner trained by C Fisher.

Betting:—6 to 4 on Gambare, 4 to 1 against Balayeuse 5 to 1 Baritone, tens and longer odds the rest.

The Race:—Adelaide and Gambara got off together, the former taking a slight lead. Before the bend, Baritone drew up and passing inside the others came round the bend on the rails with the lead. Freelance on the outside put in a good run, but Baritone was going very well and won cleverly by half a length Adelaide a length off, Gambara giving way to Balayeuse. Time:—1min 16 secs.

The Veterans' Plate.—Winner, Rs.500; second Rs. 200; third Rs. 100. A High Weight Handicap for Arabs, 14 hands and under. Distance—7 furlongs.

Mr Tulsidas Tejpal's g a h Antica, 6st 11lbs...Native 1

Mr R R S's ch a h mint 8st 8lbs...................Williams 2

Mr A M Bushari's b a h Panala II 7st 2lbs......Mujeed 3

Mr Artin A Essayie's g a h Little Joker, 7st 9lbs...Heroo 4

Also Ran:—Moored 9st 2lbs Vedas 8st 7lbs Osborne 7st 6lbs

(Winner trained by T Kendall).

Betting:—Evens Mint, 9 to 2 against Vedas, 7 to 1 Little Joker, 8 to 1 Osborne and Antica and longer odds the rest.

The Race:—Vedas led out and soon held a two length lead followed by Mint who then gave place to Moored to take up the chase and he rapidly drew up to the leader. Before the bend Antica and Little Joker displaced the front two and the latter led into the straight. Antica was close up and staying out well staved off a very late run by Mint in the middle and Panala wide outside. Good fourth. Won by three quarters. half between next two. Time:—1 min 37 2-5secs.

The Second Hopeful Plate.—Winner, Rs. 200; second Rs. 100; third, Rs. 50. For Arabs, 13-3 and under, landed since 1st July, 1906. 13-3 to carry 9st. W. I. Penalties—Winner, race value Rs. 150 or over; once 4lbs; twice 7lbs; oftener, 10lbs Distance—1 2mile.

Mr Adil's g a h Squire, 8st 2lbs...........................Heeroo 1

Mr S A Wahed's g a h Purvez, 8st 5lbs.....Oomerkhan 2

K B Abdul Razakbin Kurta's ch a h Ragub, 7st 10lbs ....Mujeed 3

Mr Abdul Jabber Khaderi's b a h Collector. 7st 10lbs ....Dhondi 4

Also Ran:—Baroda 8st 8lbs; Little Toy 8st 2lbs; Moosayeb 8st 2lbs; Happy Land 7st 13lbs; Sirreee 7st 13lbs; Little John 7st 1lbs; Young Arthur 6st 9lbs.

Winner trained by Fahab bin Saif

Betting:—2 to 1 against Squire, 5 to 2 Purvez, 5 to 1 Little John, 8 to 1 Ragub and longer odds the rest.

The Race:—From a good start Happy Land led out with Squire well up, but past the bend the front two fell away and Squire led into the straight. Here Oomerkhan came on Purvez on the extreme outside but after a grand race fell short by a head. Ten others, led by Ragub, two lengths off, all well together. Time:—55 2-5secs.

CALCUTTA RACES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JANUARY 13.

Having had a diversion from the beaten track of Calcutta Racing and at that picturesque Steeple Chase Course out at Tollygunge, we have once more resumed campaign in the Metropolis. With the close of the old year came the close of the first meeting.

To-day's racing being the first day of the second meeting, the attendance throughout the afternoon was quite good, though the attendance during the first race was rather meagre owing to an early start which had to be made owing to the largeness of the programme. The Card embraced as many as eight races, the reason being that the January Plate had to be divided into two handicaps, owing to the large field entered for the event. Even after the race had been split up, there were no less than fourteen horses left in each division, and of these only four were eliminated, one from the first, and three from the second.

One feature of the afternoon's sport was that in four out of eight races top weight was first past by Fitzgrafton and Ballark. Weight seems to have little effect on that fine horse Ballark, as in spite of his better impost of 10st 12lbs he got home first in the Kidderpore Plate of one and a quarter miles, conceding the rest of the field anything from one stone and twelve pounds to four stone and twelve pounds, a truly brilliant performance.

The Hon'ble Mr. Apcar appears quite invincible this year in almost all the classic events of the year, as not content with winning the Viceroy's Cup in a ridiculously easy fashion, his two champions, Fitzgrafton and Mallard simply squandering the field he repeats the performance in an equally decisive manner with the same horses and same placing again yesterday in the big race of the second meeting of the King's Plate. A curious coincidence as regards these two important events is that substituting [illegible] print for The Master for the third place, the placing was identical as Sacristan was fourth on both occasions. Had not Mr. Apcar struck out his three horses from the Macpherson Cup, owing, it is said to being dissatisfied with the handicaps his horses received, there is little doubt but that he would have annexed this race also. We do not think this stable has often much to complain of in their apportionments.

A successful objection to the day's racing was not without incident. There was an objection in the last race. Kidderpore Plate made by Galstaun against the winner. The objection was that Evans on Ballark had blocked Killeevan coming up straight thereby preventing Killeevan, the favourite, from winning. An inquiry was held into this at the conclusion of the afternoon with the result that Apcar lost the race which was duly awarded to Killeevan, thereby placing The Master 1st Charlie II, and Bon Bon III. It is regrettable that Ballark after defeating all opposition with all that weight should have to be disqualified, but it is a game which jockeys are all either too apt to play.

Mr. D. B. Myers deserves a word of sympathy, though his horses always run well up constantly getting placed, yet they never manage just quite to get there. We trust his luck will turn before long. Yesterday Jolly Abbot, though starting favourite, ran only second while Bon Bon was placed third in the last race.

Another stable clean out of luck at present is Dartmoor's. None of his representatives were even placed, though they included Sacristan II and Amyas. Saloon seems to have gone quite off. He ran nearly last in the King's Plate in spite of light impost of six stone at Kipling's win. Kipling continues to carry all his own way in the jump races. He was in a canter by three lengths pulling up before passing the winning post and is still game.

Sheildrake is rather too fond of jumping as was evidenced in the Indian Grand National the other day when he thereby lost the full benefit of second money. Jumping in the Tally Ho Plate, he was decidedly wild and the whole field ran down badly at the first hurdle. It was fortunate that the field was a small one. St. Michael did not give any promising display in the *debut* over the fences. After running down the first two hurdles, he cleared off the course altogether out into the paddock, and away out of it again through the gateway, out among trees and alongside the road. It looked very ugly. Murphy must have kept his head very well to have steered him through both openings.

THE TALLY HO PLATE.

E J Marshall's Kipling 11st 10lbs. ....Sheldrake 1

Wood and Badger's Thomond 11st 7lbs...P Morrison 2

Hon'ble Apcar's Nakour 9st 5lbs..............C Hoyt 3

Alic's Lord D 9st..Northmore 4

Also ran:—Saint Michail 9st who ran out.

Betting:—6 to 4 on Kipling; 3 to 1 against Thomond; 4 to 1 Nakour. and 12 to 1 the others.

The Race.—Saint Michael showed the way over the first two hurdles, closely followed by Kipling and Lord D. with Thomond lying far in the rear. At the paddocks Saint Michael ran out and Lord D went to the front with Kipling next, and Nakour and Thomond together last. They raced in this order till three furlongs where Kipling came to the front and lasting out to the end won easily by three lengths with a good finish up the straight between Thomond and Nakour for second place, the former scoring second place by a short head. Time—3mins. 50 1/5 seconds.

The Totalisator paid Rs. 13 on the winner and Rs. 11 and Rs. 12 for places.

THE SCURRY HANDICAP.

Col Stisted's First Bell 8st 1lb (carried 8st 3lbs Evans 1

Gall and Crichton's Mademoiselle 7st.........Davis 2

D Scott's Wal 8st..Southal 3

Galstaun's Claribell 10st...............................Robinson 4

Also ran:—Coin II 9st 8lbs; Plover 8st; Flo 7st; Gilded Monk 6st 7lbs; Esmeralda 6st 1lb (carried 6st 1lbs) and Fortune 6st (carried 6st 6lbs).

Betting.—Evens First Bell; 5 to 1 against Claribell and Wal; 6 to 1 Plover and Esmeralda and 12 to 1 and 20 to 1 on the others.

Race.—After two false starts, they were sent together in a bunch for about twenty yards, when Bell took a long lead from the rest. At the home Mal, Madamoiselle and Claribell made great efforts to up to the leader, but the former going well take no impression and he won by three quarters ngth with one and a half lengths between the d and third and half a length between the third ourth. Time.—1min 4 1/5secs.

Totalisator paid Rs 20 on the winner; Rs 30; and Rs 14 for places.

THE FIRST JANUARY PLATE.

ded Handicap.

arshall's Lipscombe 8st 3lbs ....Southell 1
's Pendred 8st 11lbs ....Bullock 2
's Presbyterian..A Hoyt 3
oor's Lady Metal 10st...........................Kaeson 4

ran.—Jack Sheppard 9st 12lbs; Devil's Limit lbs (carried 8st 12lbs), Bundah 8st 10lbs, 8st 6lbs; Strathspey 8st 6lbs; Defendant 7st Cadene 7st 10lbs (carried 7st 12lbs) and 7st 5lbs.

ng:—2 to 1 against Pendred; 4 to 1 Bundah pey and Lipscombe; 8 to 1 Lady Metal, Pres and Windy; 10 to 1 and 20 to 1 the others.

Race:—From a beautiful start they raced to four furlongs, where Pendred assumed ad from Lipscombe and Lady Metal, t being in a bunch. Turning for some mbe came up to the leader from the and after a good race home Lipscombe drew won easily by half a length with one and a gth separating Pendred and Presbyterian and head between the latter and Lady Metal. Time 16 secs.

Totalisator paid Rs. 80 on the winner, Rs. 16, nd Rs. 21 for places.

THE METROPOLITAN PLATE.

nd Badger's Sermon 9st 10lbs..............Bray 1
Anna Mulloch 6st 5lbs carried 7st 3lbs)
O'neil 2
Mr. Apcar's Airloch 8st 5lbs..............Evans 3
ner Hart's Contest 7st 11lbs..............A Hoyt 4

an.—Paddy's Darling 9st 2lbs; Amyo's 8st 11lbs; r 8st 2lbs; Blitzen 7st 8lbs (carried 7st 9lbs;) que 6st 10lbs (carried 7st) Carira 6st 8lbs and 6st (carried 6st 1olbs.)

ng:—Evens Paddy's Darling; 4 to 1 against nd Airloch; 6 to 1 Sermon; 8 to 1 Blitzen; nd 20 to 1 on the others.

ace.—Camira at once took the lead, closely by Amyas and Airloch with Contest lying last. intained this order till the three and a half fur- where Airloch assumed the lead with Amyas Sermon on the outside. At the Hogne turn with Anna Mulloch came up to the leader, and ood race up the straight Sermon drew away and one and a half lengths with same length the third and fourth. Time—1min 15secs.

otalisator paid Rs. 65 on the winner; Rs. 29; d Rs. 20 for places.

THE NEW PLATE.

un's Sipphoe 8st 1lb..............................Melsom 1
haw's Wakeful 8st 10lbs..............................Bray 2
s Miss Hopson 8st 10lbs........................Bullock 3
and Marshall's Lady Avon 8st 9lbs...Southall 4

an—Psalm 9st, Matalgia 8st 13lbs; Minimus 8st olly Roger 8st 2lbs; Pat C 8st 2lbs; Solace 7st azelnut 7st 7lbs and Picture 6st 10lbs.

ng:—2 to 1 on Lady Avon; 7 to 1 against nd Matalgia; 8 to 1 Wakeful, Miss Hopson and and 10 to 1 and 20 to 1 on the others.

ace.—On the rise of the barrier Miss Hopson the front with Matalgia and Lady Avon in endance with Picture lying last. They raced rder till the Saint Leger course where Silphoe to the leaders and looked all over a winner. y on Wakeful challenged him fifty yards from ning post. After a ding dong finish, the race in dead heat between Silphoe and Wakeful half a length between the others. Time— ecs.

otalisator paid Rs. 211 on the winner; Rs. 25 nd Rs. 29 for places.

ace.—In the run off they raced level from start ce and after a good finish home Silphoe won by gths. Time:—1 min 2 secs.

otalisator paid Rs. 20 on the winner.

THE KING'S PLATE.

Mr. Apcar's Fitzgrafton 9st 10lbs......Evens 1
Mallard 8st 13lbs..............................Vining 2
s Foot Print 7st 2lbs (carried 7st 3lbs)...O'Neil 3
or's Sacristan 7st 8lbs..............................Kaeson 4

ran.—Prince Lyon 7st 8lbs; Lamrock 6st 4lbs 6st 10lbs) Dirty Boy 6st (carried 6st 1lbs); 6st (carried 7st) and Bundook 6st (carried

:—Evens Fitzgrafton: 6 to 1 against Mallard, yon and Sacristan; 8 to 1 Saloon, 12 to 1 and e others.

ace.—From a perfect start Prince Lyon was break the line with Sacristan and Saloon in ce, Trenton lying last. This order was main- ill the Old Stand, from where Fitzgrafton y worked himself into the third place, Saloon l. At the home bend Fitzgrafton assumed the h Mallard Sacristan and Foot Print close on his rom the distance Fitzgrafton drew away from and won comfortably amid great cheering ee and half lengths, there being gths between the second and third and two etween third and fourth. Time:—2 mins and s.

talisator paid Rs. 28 on the winner; Rs. 17 23 for places.

THE SECOND JANUARY PLATE,

divided handicap.

t's Honest Rewy 9st 7lbs..............................Southall 1
r's Jolley Abbot 9st 2lbs..............................Melsom 2
and Culler's Mercedes 9st 8lbs......Murdeson 3
achi's Downland 8st 3lbs ....Fraser 4

n:—Clynder 8st 8lbs; Loyal 9st 8lbs; Gum Squire Alfred 8st 10lbs; Sper 8st; Boy 7st nd Swindle 7st 9lbs.

g:—2 to 1 against Jolley Abbot; 4 to 1 Boy; ercedes; 6 to 1 Clynder; Honest Lady and lfred; 10 to 1 and 20 to 1 the others.

ace:—Mercedes and Jolly Abbot in company nest Lady cut out work from Boy and Swindle, wo leaders held there positions till at the quar- Honest Lady drew up to them while Boy began ay. At the home turn Jolly Abbot held a d and in the straight Honest Lady challenged ving away won by two lengths with the same etween the second and third and half a length the third and fourth. Time:—1 min 15 4 5 sec.

Totalisator paid Rs. 82 on the winner Rs 24 nd Rs. 21 for places.

THE KIDDERPUR PLATE.

's Killivan 9st..............................Robinson 1
rshall's Master Charlie 6st (carried 6st 7lbs
....Kamad 2
r's Bon Bon 6st 13lbs ....Bennett 3

ran:—Ballark 10st 12lbs Evans disqualified, ome 7st 13lbs; Insurrection 7st 4lbs; Galley t 8lbs and Riverside 6st 11lbs (carried 6st 12lbs)

ng:—Evans Killeevan; 5 to 2 against Ballark; Palindrome and Bon Bon; 6 to 1 Master Charlie; the rest.

Race.—Master Charlie showed out from the llowed by Galley-slave River-side and Bon Bon. der was maintained till the three furlong post. Kileevan and Ballark came up to them and home turn Galley-slave and River-side fell At the distance Ballark and Killeevan made ace and Ballark staying out the distance best eck with three lengths between the second and two lengths between the third and ime—2 mins 9 2/5 secs.

tion against Ballark from Killeevan's Jockey or pressing him on the rails was handed in tewards. After mature consideration in Killevan, Ballark being disqualified from the ther.

N POLO ASSOCIATION.

ess at the Next Meeting.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, JANUARY 13.

Annual Meeting of the Indian Polo Asso- be held at Meerut during the first week buisiness will include the election of ecretary in place of Major Lecky, R. H. poses to take six months' leave. The ecretary will propose resolutions to the as the Association has a credit balance s 7,000, the desirabilty of alloting some this surplus money to improvement of ounds should be discussed.

cky will also ask the Meeting to con- ct that the Championship Touranament ailed badly this year. He regards this asd oof that a tournament is not needed and discontinued.

alie, R. E. of Kirkee, wiil bring forward hat the height of Polo ponies might be 4-2½ or even 14-3.

BAY GYMKHANA VS. NITED SERVICES.

ture was played off on the Gymkhana Saturday and resulted in a win by 15 Home team.

BOMBAY HUNT.

PARLA was the place selected for the meeting of the Bombay Foxhounds yesterday morning, and a gathering of over 70 people congregated in the large field adjoining the village as daylight was slowly breaking. "When are we going to get any really cool weather?" was the expression heard on all sides, as the atmosphere was again uncomfortably muggy, and as the ground did not appear to bear any dew whatever, the prospect of a good morning's sport could not be said to be rosy. Nothing, however, is more uncertain than that mysterious phenomenon which is called scent, as in spite of the very unfavourable conditions, hounds treated us yesterday to the finest gallop we have had this season. The big covert on the North side of the village was the first to be drawn. On many previous occasions this well-known wood has harboured straight-necked jackals which have given rare sport to the followers of our local pack, but the one which broke away yesterday morning was as fine a specimen of his breed as ever faced the open. After emerging from the covert, hounds for a short time seemed rather at fault which was probably due to the field in its eagerness pressing upon them somewhat too closely, but the check was only momentary as with a loud chorus of "music" and keeping well together, hounds lead us over a pleasant stretch of paddy fields to the far-famed melon ground. Straight across this wide expanse of country go the flying pack at terrific speed and it is necessary for us to sit down and ride our hardest if we are to have a chance of "living" with it. This execrable piece of ground studded with holes and dried up water courses takes a good deal of getting over, but from experience one learns that the safest means of doing so is to give one's horse its head and let him absolutely alone, with that curious kind of see-saw action over horses eventually bring us in safety near to the church at Sahar, but the jackal probably did not care to face the village as the pack swing left-handed and pilot us over some fine riding country parallel with the Vehar Pipe. The pace really seemed to be getting stronger and stronger, and it was evident that in spite of all the disadvantages the scent must have been breast high. Veering slightly to the right near the village of Bhowan Puri it is necessary for us to leap many a fine bank with until we reach the Andheri-Vehar Road with the church of Marole standing out on the far side. Across the road go the pack without any hesitation and continue their course to the left of Marole Village. A portion of the field elect to go to the right of the church, and in consequence have to negotiate two distinctly ugly looking stone-walls, but they are soon able to again pick up hounds as it was possible to gallop as fast as one pleased through the open country on the other side of the village. Fortunately for our horses hounds do not attempt to climb "Jack Symons's" Hill, but keep well to the left of it, and continue across the beautiful open Marole Valley, and headed straight up the steep to the caves. There must have been a check on the summit of the hill for about five minutes, and it seemed as if our quarry had been able to shake off his pursuers by going to ground, a not unlikely proceeding, as many a crafty jackal has done it satisfactorily on previous occasions. The climb up to the caves had been a severe trial to our horses, and these few minutes of breathing space were not by any means unwelcome. A loud shout, however, proclaims the fact that the jackal had been viewed by two of the hunt officials, as he was artfully squatting on the top of a big cactus bush. One has, of course, known of many cases of foxes successfully shaking off packs of hounds by running for a considerable distance at the top of a wall but a jackal being viewed pouching on the top of a thick cactus bush is a very extraordinary episode well worthy of record. Payne at once brings the pack to the spot in question, but before they quite reach it the jackal considers it time to depart, and jumps away setting his mask for the beautiful woods of Goregaum. Hounds hard on his scent continue the chase with their joyful music echoing through the woods. Up and down the grassy slopes they go and it is dear that barring accidents they do not mean to lose the object of their hunt. A slight check occurs in a deep nullah where the jackal had evidently attempted to hide and hounds in their anxiety doubtless overrun the scent. A backward cast however soon brings them again on the line which for some distance lies inside the nullah. The sharp stones of which probably do not suit the pods of our already weary jackal, as the pack soon came out of the nullah and race across a grand open stretch of grass land, and attempt to climb a somewhat steep hill, covered with very thick undergrowth. We do our best to follow them through his close jungle, but when half way of the hill a wild who'hoop announces that the jackal has been killed. It had been a grand run lasting for a full 55 minutes, with only one really appreciable check, which nobody regretted, as it occured after climbing a terribly steep hill when many a good horse was sobbing and choking. In spite of the long price of melon ground at the beginning of the hunt, we subsequently traversed some of our choicest bits of riding country in the Isle of Salsette, and at times at so fast a pace as anybody could wish. It was a long but pleasant back home to Santa Cruz, and everybody in dis cussing the merits of the morning's sport over the hospitable Chota Hazri tables of the Jackal Club, expressed their great delight at the admirable manner in which the pack had stuck to the object of its pursuit with all conditions against it. Runs of 55 minutes over good country do not occur everyday with the best of packs having all the elements in their favour, and yesterday is therefore a red letter day indeed in the history of our local pack.

JACKAL.

YACHT CLUB RACES.

(FROM OUR YACHTING CORRESPONDENT.)

The wind was very fluky and variable at the start. It began well round to the south-west and gradually veered to West during the racing.

Four boats started in the A. class handicap. Sapphire made an excellent start and the rest were not far off. Running down to North Karanja, Eileen got well away and increased her lead steadily. All the boats fetched all round the course and the order at the schooner was Eileen, Sapphire, Melody and Turquoise. The last named gave up at this period of the proceedings while the rest set their spinnickers and went off on their second round. Eileen gained steadily all the way and had her time pretty well in hand when rounding North Karanja buoy for the last time. It was a close haul home, though Eileen made a beat of it the others fetching home. Eileen won easily with Sapphire second. Only three boats started in the B. class. The race was a mere procession, Sayonara simply sailing away from the bigger boats all round the course and winning as she liked. The D class made a good show. There were five starters, the Gracie making a first appearance, which we were sorry to see did not meet with the deserved success. The swin made a good start. The Swale was on the wrong side of the line when the gun went but crossed and came back close to Ranzo and Invicta. Gracie was badly hung up in shore and did not get over for some time. Ranzo went away on the run and had a good lead at North Karanja with the Swin last. After rounding, the Swin began to go ahead and passed Invicta and Gracie. At South Karanja Ranzo was still ahead but Swale was close up and Swin length behind the latter. The Gracie and Invicta were some distance astern. It was a dead beat home in a light wind and everything seemed in favour of Ranzo. The Swin and Swale were on their mettle however and the most wonderful ingenuity was exhibited in the rigging of extra canvas which was piled on literally wherever it would stick. The Swin kept well out in the harbour while the Ranzo and Swale worked in shore. As they approached the schooner it was evident that the finish would be an exciting one. The Swin crossed the Ranzo's bows inside Middle Ground, and it was a toss up which would be in first. The Swale was a little behind the Ranzo but still well in the running. Both the Swin and the Swale were going very well in the light breeze which was not at all suited to their weight, and to the general surprise, the former finished ahead of the Ranzo while the Swale was close up. The Gracie of whom great things had been expected was nowhere at the finish it does not look and if her change of rig had improved her speed as last year in a similar breeze she beat the Swin and Swale by miles. In the small class six boats started. Lapwing and Tomtit went over the weather end of the line close together almost with the gun. Maud and Midget were a little later while Coralie was on the wrong side of the line be calmed under the schooner. Tomtit was first round Middle Ground buoy with a good lead of Lapwing, Meg was a almost level with the latter but outside her. It was a beat to the Rewa, and shortly after rounding Lapwing put Meg about, but was paid out by having to go about herself in order to let Meg clear Middle Ground. Midget was ahead of Maud with Coralie in rear. Meg beat Tomtit by the Rewa and finished the first round ahead with Lapwing third. Running down to Middle Ground Tomtit caught Meg and cut her out at the buoy while both were well ahead of Lapwing. Meg soon got ahead of Tomtit again while Lapwing made up a little and was well inside her time when the schooner was rounded for the second time. The trouble came when rounding the Rewa for the last time. Meg and Tomtit close together got through the steamer's lee very well, but Lapwing following close on their tracks was hopelessly be calmed. Maud went wide, and got through well making up a lot, Coralie ran through with hardly a check while Midget suffered the same fate as Lapwing. Meg and Tomtit were well clear of the rest and had a good race home but Tomtit could never get passed, and Meg won the class prize, Tomtit saving her time easily on all the rest for first handicap prize. The finish for second prize was very close Lapwing scoring by three seconds off Maud while Coralie was only a few seconds out. We are sorry to see the sporting offer of the Club to arrange motor boat sweepstakes on Friday was not better responded to. Only one boat entered consequently there was no race. We hope there will be a better show next week.

A CLASS HANDICAP RACE.

Names of Boats.	Time All'ces. M. S.	Entered by	Start at H. M.	Time of Arrival. H. M. S.	Corrected Time H. M. S.
Sapphire ..	12 30	Capt Muter and Mr R H H Hopkins	3 20	5 56 15	2 23 45
Eileen......	Scr	Mr N N Wadia	3 20	5 41 11	2 21 11
Turquoise...	18 0	Mr F J Preston	3 20	Did not finish	
Melody	22 0	Mr J B K Macbeth	3 20	6 4 23	2 22 23

Course No 16 Twice round 12½ Miles—1st Prize won by Eileen, Melody saves entrance fee Wind N-W, by W Strength light, Time-limit—6-15 p.m.

B CLASS HANDICAP RACE.

Names of Boats.	Time All'ces. M. S.	Entered by	Start at H. M.	Time of Arrival. H. M. S.	Corrected Time. H. M. S.
Pixie	Scr	Mr J E Aspinwall	3 30	5 36 42	2 6 42
Trixie.......	Scr	Mr R E Monteath	3 30	Did not	Start.
Sayonara ...	4 30	Capt Erikson and A L Whitell	3 30	5 33 19	1 58 49
Erin	3 0	Mr R H Ireland	3 30	5 43 12	2 10 12

Course No. 11 8·8 miles—1st Prize won by Sayonara Wind N.-W by D Strength light. Time-limit—6-15 p.m.

TOMTIT CLASS AND SMALL BOAT HADICAP RACE.

Names of Boats.	Time All'ces. M. S.	Entered by	Start at H. M.	Time of Arrival. H. M. S.	Corrected Time. H. M. S.
Meg.......	Scr	Mr C H Byrne	3 50 0	5 24 16	1 34 16
Lapwing...	4	Capt Gillespie,	3 50 0	5 31 7	1 37 7
Maud......	5 30	Officers, R E	3 50 0	5 32 40	1 37 10
Midget	8 30	Officers, R A	3 50 0	5 38 6	1 39 36
Coralie ..	7 30	E J Watson	3 50 0	5 35 10	1 37 40
Jem	11 30	M Henderson	3 50 0	Did not	start
Tomtit ...	Scr	Mr J C Brooks	3 50 0	5 24 26	1 34 25

Course No 2 = 5·7 miles—1st Prize won by Tomtit, 2nd Prize, won by Lapwing and Class won by Meg Wind N-W by W Strength light. Time limit—6-15 p.m.

D CLASS HANDICAP RACE.

Names of Boats.	Time All'ces. M. S.	Entered by	Start at H. M.	Time of Arrival. H. M. S.	Corrected Time. H. M. S.
Swin	17 30	Mr O C S M Wef	3 40 0	6 12 0	2 14 30
Swale.....	17 30	do	3 40 0	6 17 11	2 19 41
Invicta	35 0	do	3 40 0	Did not finish.	
Ranzo.....	3 0	Capt W F Potts	3 40 0	6 13 50	2 30 50
Gracie ..	Scr	Mr A C Boyd	3 40 0	Did not finish.	

Course No 11 8·8 miles—1st Prize won by Swin and 2nd Prize won by Swale Wind N-W by W Strength Light Time-limit—6-15 p.m.

"GAZETTE OF INDIA" NOTIFICATIONS.

CALCUTTA, JANUARY 11.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

Modifications of the Rules regarding the use of uniform by Military Officers in Civil employ are published. The principal amendment is that when a Military Officer is appointed substantively to any Civil Office for which a uniform is prescribed he shall wear the uniform of that office.

Retired Judges of the Calcutta High Court retain the privilege of private entree to Government House.

The services of Mr. L. Robertson are replaced at the disposal of the Bombay Government; of Mr. J. M. Turing, of Madras; of Lieutenant Anderson, I. M. S., of Bombay and of Major Hunter, M. S., Central Provinces.

Messrs. Chitty and Syed Sharfuddin have taken their seats as acting Judges of the High Court.

ECCLESIASTICAL.

The Bishop of Calcutta leaves Calcutta on Visitation Tour on the 28th of January and reaches Binapur 29th, Delhi 31st, Amritsar 2nd February, Lahore 5th, Peshawar 9th and returns to Calcutta on the 13th.

Rev. P. H. Crozier is appointed Junior Chaplain Calcutta, Rev. T. H. Dixon, Chaplain on probation, Lahore and Rev. E. R. Clough, Junior Chaplain, Lucknow.

COMMERCE.

Mr. Lockheart Smith, Chairman, Indian Tea Association, is appointed to the Indian Tea Cess Committee *vice* Mr. Trail.

Messrs. Page, Jones and Heron have been appointed Assistant Superintendents, Geological Survey of India.

FINANCE.

Sanction has been given to the establishment of a Branch Bank of Bombay at Indore.

Mr. Padamjee is granted fifteen months leave and Mr. Wagle in posted as Deputy Accountant General, Bombay.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Mr. K.C. Sen, Civil Engineering College, Sibpur, is appointed to the Provincial Service, Bengal.

Mr. Hartley is posted as Government Examiner of Accounts, Assam Bengal Railway, and Mr. Meran to the Burma Railways.

COMMERCE DEPARTMENT.

Post Office.—The services of Mr. Knox Homan, Deputy Post Master General, are placed at the disposal of the Foreign Department.

Mr. Hamilton is granted 6 months leave; Mr. Galloch officiates 2nd Grade, and Mr. Stanyon, 3rd Grade Deputy Postmaster-General.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

The following appointments are made by the Secretary of State:—

Mr. Melhursh, Sub-Lieutenant, Messrs. De Woolfson and Smeaton, Assistant Engineers; Mr. Baker is promoted to Engineer.

RAILWAY BOARD.

Captain Turner is granted fifteen months' leave.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

Captain Tucker and Lieutenants Shakespear and Daukes are confirmed in the Political Department.

Mr. Calder is confirmed as Acting Consular Agent, U. S. A., at Chittagong.

Major Dew is posted as Assistant Commissioner of Mardan Subdivision.

The services of Mr. Wilson Johnston are replaced at the disposal of the Home Department.

Colonel French Mullen is reappointed Residency Surgeon, Rajputana.

ARMY DEPARTMTNT.

Lieutenant Elgee South, Wales Borderers, is appointed Extra A.-D.-C., on the Viceroy's personal staff.

Captains O'Brien, Buck and Harrison, absent from military duty for ten years, are transferred to the supernumerary list.

VOLUNTEERS.

Bombay Light Horse.—Hon. Mr. Procter to be Second Lieutenant.

Mussooree Rifles.—Second Lieutenant Dias resigns his Commission.

G. I. P. Railway Rifles.—Mr. Fraser to be Second Lieutenant.

Sind Rifles.—Captain Humphrey resigns his Commission.

Baluchistan Rifles.—Lieutenant Summer Bayes to be Captain.

Second Lieutenant Holland to be Lieutenant.

Messrs. Bliss and Cumming to be Second Lieutenants.

Malabar Rifles.—Captain Badcock is appointed Captain.

E. B. S. Railway Rifles.—Major Parry is appointed Medical Officer.

INDIA COUNCIL MEMBER.

Sir Charles Egerton's Appointment Approved.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JANUARY 13.

His Majesty the King-Emperor has approved of the appointment of General Sir Charles Comyn Egerton G. C. B. to be a Member of Council of the Secretary of State for India.

AUSTRALIA FOR THE ANGLO-INDIAN.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—As letters from all parts of India, Ceylon, and the Straits Settlements keep on pouring in to the Immigration League of Australia from persons requiring further information about that unknown land, Australia, I will beg for more space in your columns to continue a quotation from an article "Life under the Southern Cross" which appeared in the *Sydney Morning Herald*, and which is a splendid epitome of things Australian. The condition of affairs depicted in it is, by no means, overdrawn, and from it Anglo-Indians will be able to gather some idea of the life awaiting them if they decide to settle in Australia.

"When a Briton proposes to emigrate, he naturally seeks for a country which presents the best field for his industry and possesses conditions of life approximating to those of the land in which he was bred. If the would-be colonist dismisses the prejudice of remoteness from his home which prevents him from giving Australia's invitation first consideration, there in this great Southern land everything that will make his life happy and prosperous, for here there are no communities speaking a foreign tongue and the institutions and instincts of the people are truly British. If living under the freest constitution ever devised amid glorious sunshine upon a soil of untold riches, with more than ordinary security for person and property and being subject to a minimum of taxation constitutes the boon of human existence, Australia must indeed be the land of promise to those who enroll themselves among her citizens.

THE CONDITIONS OF SUCCESS.

If this be the inheritance of the people who inhabit Australia to-day, it is principally due to the labour and foresight of our progenitors. The busy woolsheds, the smiling wheat fields, the hives of mining industry are all eloquent of the untiring toil and patient endurance of the men who opened up our pastoral areas, cleared the primeval forest for the plough, and sank many a prospecting shaft. The slow-going bullock drag has given place to splendid railway systems, mails are carried to the remotest districts at least three times a week, and good roads give access to markets, both local and over sea, still the new settler must toil as hard as his predecessors if he hopes to do as well as they have done. He will, however, have a great advantage over the man who went on the land forty years ago, for it is now the fixed policy of every State Government to give him a helping hand. The law will enable him to take up land by depositing a few shillings per acre, and give him almost an unlimited time to pay up the balance; the State experimental farms will assist him with information, the Advances to Settlers Board will supply him with seed wheat if it is required, and the Government railways will provide him with specially cheap transport. His children will be educated by the State free, in a few months he will have as much voting power as any other man in the country. It is open to any man who possesses a moderate amount of capital to secure a comfortable living for himself and his family while his right to the freehold of the land he occupies is, so to speak, automatically accruing. There are settlers scattered right through Australia who went on the land with no more money than would have sufficed to pay twelve years rent for the farm they tenanted in the old country, yet in a five-year they obtained title deeds for several thousands of acres of the best agricultural land in the world.

THE AUSTRALIAN PEOPLE.

In Australia the new colonist will find that the land will satisfy both his aesthetic and utilitarian requirements. In a country so vast, different types of humanity are to be expected, and as a matter of fact every five degrees of latitude brings about some change in the people. In the South the complexions of both sexes may be ruddy, in the north they may be tanned by the sun; in one State the physique of the people may be broad and strong, and in another tall and lithe; but the whole race shows the same strongly-marked characteristics. If the man on the land is turned to as a fair speciman, he will be found to be self-reliant, industrious, tenacious of purpose, and capable of adapting himself readily to changing conditions. The Australians, as a whole, are shrewd and intelligent, and quick to turn opportunity to good account. Wherever the Australian is found he is noted for the bestowal of unwonted hospitality. Whether it be in the home of the well to do citizen, the station of the squatter, the hut of the miner, or the camp of the sundowner, the traveller is always sure of a hearty welcome and an invitation to share the refreshment at hand. It is remarkable how many men in the humbler walks of life have comfortable houses which they have built and paid for. The banking returns furnish strong proof of the saving habits of the people. The figures show that the total desposits were £125,728,157 of which £34,180,055 represented deposits in the Savings Bank. The total works out an average of over £31 per head of population.

HEALTH.

THE vital statistics for the Commonwealth show that the expectancy of life is increasing year by year, and there is no doubt that, as sanitary conditions are improved in the country districts, the health bill will be still more satisfactory. The hygienic properties of our native gum trees are so generally recognised that it would seem strange if people who spent so much of their time out of doors should not live healthy lives. The death rate for the decade ended 1900 was 11.76 per thousand, a remarkably low average when contrasted with the satistics of other countries, particularly those of the Old World. That life in Australia runs to longevity is proved by the New South Wales tables for 1900. In that year out of a total of 15·118 deaths the ages registered showed that 807 were 70 to 75 years old, 650 were 75 to 80,568 were 80 to 85,245 were 85 to 90 82 were 92 to 95, 32 were 95 to 100, and 14 were aged 100 and upwards. Hitherto the distance between Australia and other lands, supplemented by stringent quarantine laws, has kept out many of the diseases from which humans and animals suffer in the old lands. We have been saved from the ravages of small-pox and the scourge of Asiatic cholera, and hydrophobia has never been known to exist.

EDUCATION AND ART.

For a new country Australia has made wonderful strides in the development of her educational systems. Instruction has been compulsory and secular for over quarter of a century, and New South Wales has recently abolished the payments of fees in all her primary schools. For many years educational expenditure in all the States has proceeded upon liberal lines, and no effort has been spared to raise the standard of teaching to that enjoyed by older peoples. Children in the most remote districts have the same curriculum as is provided in City schools. The schools are open all the year round, with the exception of vacations, and in this respect our system sharply contrasts with that adopted in Canada and some parts of the United States, where the terms are limited to the winter months. A system of secondary education is provided for the preparation of both sexes for the higher plane of University life. The Universities of Sydney and Melbourne have for more than half a century leavened our public life with science and culture and the same service has been rendered in a lesser degree by more recently founded seats of learning at Adelaide and in Tasmania.

OUR CITIES.

At any stage during the past quarter of a century, our cities have struck visitors from across the seas with wonder. To-day our cities rank with the capitals of the world as regards efficiency of municipal Government. Not only is adequate water supply and complete sewerage deemed to be indispensable, but the streets are woodpaved in a style unequalled anywhere, lighted with electricity, and traversed by electric trams and cable cars. Excellent though our civic rule may be, it has only been one factor in making our cities pleasant places to live in. Nature has played the chief part, and where she has not been bountiful, the public spirit of the people has been demonstrated in recourse to artificial adornment. Our cities reflect the wealth and progressive ideas of the people. As far as population goes, Sydney already ranks as the seventh city in the Empire, whilst Melbourne comes next in order. It is more than probable that in another 20 or 30 years each of these State capitals will contain a million inhabitants.

LIFE'S LIGHTER SIDE.

It is no mere figure of speech to say that in Australia sunshine gilds the lives of the very poor. So numerous are our holidays that Americans, and even Englishmen, are wont to sneer at what they regard as our disinclination to work. Our trade returns furnish the best retort to such critics. If four millions of people can export sixty-five million pounds! Worth of merchandise across the ocean, it is no wonder that they can afford to keep high holiday more frequently than the inhabitants of other lands where the struggle for existence is hard and keen. The Australian having money in his pocket has many inducements to withdraw from business now and again. The whole land abounds in attractive places of recreation. For the masses of the people beautiful waterside reserves have been provided by far-seeing Governments. The citizens of Sydney have within a few miles' railway journey two magnificent reserves each comprising over 30,000 acres clothed with virgin forests and possessing many other points of beauty. For those who wish to go farther afield, the Blue Mountains provide a grateful change from the heat of the city, and apart from the grandeur of their scenery, form, as it were, the ante-chamber to the far famed Jenolan Caves. At all points and in all directions, the Australian has ample means at his disposal to spend not only a happy holiday, but a happy life, and it must be largely his own fault if he does not find cause to bless the fate that cast his lot in a land affording so many golden opportunities."

I may say in conclusion that I am prepared to send books, pamphlets etc, about any or all of the Australian States and New Zealand, to any person who applies to the Secretary, Immigration League, Sydney.—Yours etc.

RICHARD ARTHUR, M. D.,
President,
The Immigration League of Australia.

"THE ARABIAN NIGHTS."*

LANE's scholarly translation of "the Thousand and One Nights," which was first published in 1840, has at length taken primary place among the renderings of this work patronised in Great Britain. The inclusion of it, revised and edited by Mr. Stanley Lane Poole, in Bohn's Standard Library of famous writings, sets the hall-mark of literature upon it and assures the immortality of its author. To take up and re-read some of these tales after a lapse of so many years is to re live one's nursery days. In those days, Sindbad the sailor, Aladdin, Ali Baba, the Hunchback and the rest, were the boon companions of our thoughts. We pored over their adventures seated in chairs which allowed our feet to dangle in mid-air, and necessitated an athletic feat when words of three syllables required a reference to an older authority. We sat by the firelight thinking over their misadventures, sympathising with the robbers who ended life in jars of boiling oil and wondering what they looked like when taken out for burial; gloating over the disappointment of the lion who rushed upon the damsel with open jaws to be cleft in twain by a magic hair from her head; envying the untold riches, the unstinted repasts, and unlimited power of spending, which so many of the heroes and heroines of the Nights enjoyed. Later on, when one's reading went a plane higher, and we found more attractive food in the tales of adventure which circled round Ivanhoe and Quentin Durward, our old friends were not entirely divorced from us, for did we not find extracts from their histories served up in school-books to be parsed and analysed? Even now, a sentence from Ali Baba leaps from the shadows of the dim schoolroom and torments the mind with the puzzles of English grammar. But while, as children, we were solely attracted by the magic stories of fairies and demons, and fanciful creations of the story-teller's art, we came, as older children, under another spell, that namely, which always hangs over the East while we are in the West, that spell with which Moore haunts the imagination when he sings of Songs of Araby. We read these stories and hear the galloping of Arabian steeds over the limitless deserts—here a steed riderless, there one with a double burden. We saw, in fancy, the crowded bazaars, the stately solemn Eastern patriachs, the camels, the palm trees, the marble fountains, gorgeous palaces with their rich trappings of silk and tapestry, built for bejewelled kings and queens on whom waited innumerable slaves. We dreamed (amid London fogs) of deep blue skies framing sunshine perpetual; of the golden evening daily hastening away to make room for Night with her train of stars attendant on the peerless Moon. We thought, too, of the maidens so lovingly described as of tall stature, high bosomed, fair and beautiful, of elegant form, forehead like the bright new moon, eyes like those of gazelles, cheeks like anemones and mouth like the seal of Suleyman. The princely magnificence of the writer captivated us. He went in for no half measures in his gifts, his thefts, or his loves. The world was his apple. Well, we have come to the East and ridden (and fallen off) Arabian steeds; we have spent many long hours in prepetual sunshine,—and prayed for cloudy skies; we have felt the soothing influence of the Eastern sky when Night holds her sway,—and wished that there were no pariah dogs to disturb it. We have seen the bazaars of the East, its many architectural and natural glories, and sighed for the sombre pavements of London Town and, instead of the dusky maidens we fain would see some with rosy cheeks and worse figures. But the charm is yet unbroken; the charm of the book at all events has not fled; the East still calls when we get back West. What a part Imagination still plays in our hearts: Imagination, the real and eternal world, of which this Vegetable Universe is but a faint shadow.—Yes, what we call the Real is the shadow; it is the image in our mind that is the Real.

"The Thousand and one Nights" says a critic, has never been patronized or protected by the literary classes of the East. The puritanical spirit of high Mahomedan literature demands an apology from a merely entertaining author for not better employing his time. So the book carries the penalty of being neither religious nor scientific. Its style is mean; it has been much handed about in fragments among the comparatively uneducated; told by professional story-tellers to suit the rough audiences of Eastern towns; copied from several men's dictation, individual taste and fancy filling many a blank." It is curious that a book, scorned by its own people for its frivolity, should have taken so firm a hold on the affections of puritanical England. The reason for this may be found in the fact that so many English people regard as fabulous everything which is out of their range of knowledge. You may tell them true tales of the East and they listen politely and in their hearts retain no belief in your veracity. Much that is fact in the Arabian Nights passes in England for fable—and possibly the reverse also holds good. The critic above quoted speaks truly when he says that the style of the book is mean. It often is; its tone is frequently vulgar, its tendency somewhat prurient. This collection of tales cannot claim to be classed as literature which is the proud heritage of a nation. None the less it furnishes an attractive record of the life and customs of the East and will never fail to give endless pleasure to generations yet unborn before they pass—if they ever do pass—into the stage where Imagination dies in the light of perfect knowledge.

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*The Thousand and One Nights. (The Arabian Entertainments) Translated by Edward William Lane.—Edited by Stanely Lane Poole M. A. Litt D. London. George Bell and Sons—1906.

MARINE INSURANCE SUIT.

Filed by Messrs. Volkart Bros.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, JANUARY 11.

At the High Court, Madras, before Mr. Justice Boddam, a suit of importance to the commercial community came on for hearing to-day in which Messrs. Volkart Brothers sought to recover from the Thames and Mersey Marine Insurance Company Rs. 7,150, being the amount paid by the plaintiffs to S. S. V. Paramaswram Pillay on a policy of insurance issued by defendants' agents in Madras, Messrs Wilson and Co., in respect of goods shipped by the S. S. "Secundra" which was to tally out at Galle harbour on 9th December 1904.

The case is proceeding.

LEGISLATION COUNCIL MEETING.

Mr. Slacke's Government Bill.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JANUARY 12.

At to-day's Meeting of the Bengal Legislative Council, Mr. Slacke moved for leave to introduce a Bill to amend the Chota Nagpur Landlord and enant Procedure Act.

THE FUTURE OF INDIA.

An Eastern's Criticism.

An Occasional Correspondent writes to the *Pall Mall Gazette*:—

The very remarkable addresses of Dr. Rashbepari Ghose and others at Calcutta on Wednesday cannot, it is to be hoped, fail to arouse the interest and engage the attention of all Englishmen who really care for British Empire in its real sense. The writer had the good fortune to-day to enjoy a prolonged conversation with a distinguished Indian scholar and statesman—for India produces statesmen, though she as finds yet little for them to do. The views he expressed are not noly of supreme interest in themselves but, since they amplify and in some cases explain the remarks and observations of the more eminent speakers at the Indian National Congress, they are well worth reading in connection with that event.

"I am a little afraid," he began by saying, "that the dominant tone of the Congress my sound in English ears as a warning note of what the political agitator will not scruple to call 'insurrection'—a desire to throw off what silly people describe as 'the British yoke.' I judge by the headlines in some of the morning papers. Now, intelligent Indians do not regard British rule in India as a yoke, in the sense, that is, of an intolerable burden. The conquest of India has been a blessing to the Indian people in more ways than one. It has been a civilising agency to some extent, though it should not be forgotten that we have in parts of India a vast civilisation still subsisting which is Eastern, which is in many respects our own, and which though different philosophically from that which has spread over the West, is capable of producing a greater reverence for art, for letters, and for true morality than we are able to perceive in England or America to-day."

At this point I should state that may friend is philosophically speaking, a Rationalist, and may, on the whole, be regarded as looking as impartially as a man can on the religious system of the world, and with the tenets of most of these I know him to be familiar. I should also say that I have rather anticipated his remarks.

THE BLESSING OF BRITISH RULE.

"Intelligent English people," I said, "fully realise the measure of appreciation which British rule has received at the hands of the more enlightened Indian people; but we are not blind to the fact that the proposals embodied in the speches at Calcutta will be taken advantage of by many collocations of Indians, who, differing from you in sympathy and in race more widely, perhaps, than he, will cheerfully range themselves on your side for purely religious and racial reasons. These are the people whose internecine fanaticism we have long held in check, from whose semibarbarity India has been spared by our efforts alone, and over whom, as yourselves interested parties, you could never wield an effective sway. Talk of the kind recently indulged in can only serve to fire them with that sort of zeal for independence which such a country as yours only makes for civil war. Is it not so?"

"The policy we propose to pursue precludes, I think, the possibility of that." My friend smiled. "You did not quite let me finish my preliminary exposition," he continued good-temperedly. "I spoke of the civilisation which British rule has introduced. I spoke of it as a blessing; it is not an unmixed blessing, because civilisation is but a relative term, and the Eastern mind, more speculative (more logical, you will forgive me for saying), is quick to see the faults of a new system while not the less ready to adopt whatever seems useful in it. You will admit that we have, some of us, been apt learners. We have taken readily to your language and your literature; we have become learned in your law, in your military system, in your sciences, particularly in those involving applied mathematics, and in medicine; but so far as your civilisation is based on Christianity and on a mediæval European system of morals, you have failed with us—failed not only to convince us, but you have strengthened our primitive opposition."

"Has not Christianity made great progress in India," I asked.

Progress, I got answer. Such progress as it has made in Africa—among the ignorant and the time-serving! Among those who desire respectability among the Westerns and such occupations as the reputation for this quality may bring them. The brains of India have been either strengthened in their Eastern faith—Mahomedan, Buddhist, or Hindoo, or they have adopted to the agnostic standpoint. And can you expect it to be otherwise? The Western missionaries are rarely learned in their own theology, still more rarely in any of ours. How can they make way, for instance, against a learned Mahommedan Imam? the Mahommedan clegry (if I may use the word) are in reality scholars. You send preachers to cope with dialecticans! The contest, my friend, is unequal! One more point before I pass from this aspect of the question—your system of morals. We see it at work in your own country. We do not see anything to astonish the pious in our system. We permit many things which you dub dishonourable and which you render illegal, but to which one cannot trace the long list of illegitimacy, suicide, disease, and insanity which disfigures your social system and undermines your race. Most of these very special curses (as they seem to me) you have done much to spread in India.

"Now I have one final complaint to make before I speak of the immediate future. It concerns the men you send to administrate the affairs of our land. I am not speaking of such as hold the one or more high military and civil offices; such a name as that of Lord Curzon will be remembered with honour among us as long, perhaps, as there are those who care for our history; but I do speak of the sending in shiploads of young men, born, bred and educated in "Westernism," unschooled for the most part in the language or the culture of the people over whom they are to hold a petty sway, and, too often, wholly without any bent towards Orientalism or any aptitude for the excision from their minds of that intellectual tumour, the fixed idea.

"FORGOING THE AXE."

"What have you," said I at this point, "to congratulate us upon? What have you to be especially grateful for?"

"For the opportunities you have hitherto given us for the study of your methods, the educational facilities we have enjoyed—the equable system of justice the freedom of the Press—in a word, for the chance you have given us to beat you at your own work?"

"So," my friend added, with a touch of Eastern cynicism, "you see you have, in this liberal rule of yours, rather tended to forge the axe and sow the hemp for your own ultimate extinctions!"

"Has it come to that?" said I.

"Perhaps not yet, he laughed. "We only ask a trial. Perhaps you will send us better men, perhaps you will show us that you can still manage everything better then we can; but, we say, since we pay the piper, let us at least have a share in calling the tune!"

"Do you seriously, I inquired, mean to suggest a Parliament, a Home Rule system in many-peopled, creed-divided India?"

"Oh, No; not for ages! But we want a reasonable chance of competing with you for every administrative position and we want a proper representation at the India Office. We want these offices and the emoluments attached to them, if we can win them in fair competition. We pay for them, my friend! Let us see first, as between English and Indians, who will win; and then as between India and India, what races, what creeds will predominate. This, we ask, not as a favour, but as a right accorded in principle to every British subject Do you fear the contest? Need you fear it? For, whatever the primary issue, the result can only be a contented and well-governed land, and such would prove to you a more valuable and more loyal possession than any or all of your much-boasted colonies. Is not the relation of friendship between pupil and master better, more delectable more reliable than the sentiments usually entertained amongst near relatives?"

"And do you expect to obtain any or all of these concessions from the present Liberal administration?"

"I hardly know what to expect. India is certainly not afraid of the party represented by the '*Pall Mall Gazette*'—India is an aristocratic country. The caste system which obtains over wide area is the embodiment of a real aristocratic ideal; and where this system does not absolutely, obtain, the feeling in recognition of which it exists—reverence for long lineage, pure blood, culture, and refinement, courage—is the dominant social factor in the lives of our people.'

ARBUTHNOT RELIEF FUND.

Lord Ampthill's Handsome Contribution.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, JANUARY 11.

The Governor of Madras has sent the following letter to the Treasurer of Arbuthnot and Co.'s Relief Fund:—"I am desired by Lord Ampthill to forward you enclosed contribution (£70) to the Arbuthnot Relief Fund. In forwarding his contribution to the Fund, Lord Ampthill desires me to convey expression of the deep sympathy which he feels at the calamity which has overtaken many of his old friends in Madras and of his hope that the Relief Fund may be instrumental in giving some measure of relief to those who have been impoverished by this deplorable event.

THE LADIES' CORNER.

THE BRIDGE GOWN.

The Parisiennes have taken to bridge as the proverbial duck to water, writes our lady correspondent in Paris. And not alone do they play the fashionable game at all hours of the day and night, but they have eagerly adopted the English fashion of wearing on such occasions special garments. In London the "bridge coatee" has long been fashionable, but now in Paris "bridge gowns" and "bridge coatees" are spoken of by everyone in the movement. Some of these picturesque gowns are quite exquisite; the Parisiennes are very fond of having them copied from old pictures, and more often than not Gainsborough and Reynolds are called into service. For some time past I have noticed—especially in the affair of evening costumes—a decided tendency to cling to the revived Greek styles Last season we were all "very Greek" indeed, but that was entirely due to the enormous success of "Aphrodite" at the Opera Comique and to Mary Garden's lovely draperies. Many experts declared the "Greek revival" to be merely a passing fad, but it has not proved so. All during the autumn and early winter we have seen Greek headdresses and Greek bodices at the Opera—and not on the stage! The Parisienes have found the classic bands and combs very flattering to their peculiar style of beauty, and there can now be no doubt but that we shall have classic draperies in our midst when the spring season opens for evening dresses and for elaborate toilettes suitable for bridge parties.

THE GREEK REVIVAL.

A very famous Parisian beauty recently appeared at a bridge party attired in wonderful draperies of the softest white satin. The low bodice was confined by silver cords, and there was an over-dress, almost like a mantle, of Nattier-blue velpet. It was quite the loveliest toilette it is possible to conceive, and the whole effect was strengthened by the Greek headdress which was worn with it: the hair was parted in the middle, drawn away from the face in loose loops, and then arranged on the top of the head in a thick cluster of curls. Across the hair in front, just above the fyrehead, were two bands of dark blue enamel and diamonds, and right at the back of the head there was a quaint little net of seed pearls. Frequently these semi-Greek toilettes are worn at the Opera, with the best effects, and Greek headdresses are almost universally becoming. While on the subject of bridge gowns I must not forget to describe one worn by another Parisian beauty on a recent occasion. In her case, also, the dress itself was composed of supple satin in a lovely shade of oyster-white, and the cords which confined the tiny bodice were silver, but with this costume an over-dress of Venetian guipure was worn. The splendid lace fell from the arms in "angel, sleeves, and there was an immense train, cut square at the back and arranged in artistic folds at the sides. In her fair hair she wore a wreath of dark-green leaves.

SUDDEN COLLAPSE OF A BUILDING.

Loss of Fifteen Lives.

A disaster of a most terrible nature occurred yesterday in the heart of the native town and resulted in the loss of fifteen lives and injuries to eight others. A four storied building in course of construction came down with a sudden crash, causing the catastrophe, about 1-30 o'clock last afternoon. The number of the victims was so large because of the fact that the workmen had all gathered in a small compass at the time of the accident. It being solar eclipse to-day the work was to be closed, the labourers, carpenters and masons were to be paid their wages at that time yesterday and the workmen had in consequence collected around the manager. The latter had sent out a man to fetch small change and copper and as fate would have it, just as he returned with the coins to the manager, Abdul Husein Alliboy a loud report was heard as though something was falling down from the heavens. The three walls of the structure, South, East, and West came down and buried completely two dozens of the men. Police and Municipal authorities received information and were soon on the spot. Mr. Gell, the Commissioner of Police, his deputy Mr. R. M. Pullips, Mr. Hall. Executive Engineer, Bombay Municipality, were on the spot and personally supervised the work of extrication of eight persons, in consequence of the rigid and hard work of the gang of labourers employed by these officers and a number of Fire Brigade lascars, out of those burried were pulled out from under the *debris* and conveyed to the hospital where their injuries were attended to and six were allowed to go while two, whose injuries were of a serious nature, were detained for treatment. For some time the confusion, which reigned supereme, was so great that no details could be gathered. After some time details could be put together and was ascertained that the building belonged to a Borah widow and was in the course of construction for some time. There were in all 27 persons in the building when it collapsed and three escaped safe. They were (1) Dharsey Kalidas, a Mehta, (2) Babaji Mistry; and a woman labourer.

Inspector Hassan, and his Sub-Inspectors Smith and O'Brien and Jamadar Subaj were the first arrivals on the scene. They received the information at 1-55 p.m. that a house, situated in the first Cooper Street, at Bheudy Bazaar, had suddenly given way and a number of persons were killed under the *debris*. The roll of the workmen showed that 25 persons were employed there among them 13 were men labourers and 3 women; 4 masons; 4 carpenters, and one mistry. They were all standing, near Mr. Abdul Husein Alibhai Janjeria, manager of the building. Mrs. Mariam Hussein Ali Issaji, a Borah woman, to receive their wages. Among the victims was also Mr. Mahomed Ali, brother of the manager, who was sitting near the latter to whom he was paying a casual visit. Just then, (1'30 p.m.), residents in the Cooper Street and the surrounding locality were startled by the report of a loud crash and ran up in large number to find out what it was. A very thick cloud of dust caused by the fall the masonry work of the huge building rendered it impossible for them to know what had really happened. When the cloud of dust subsided the real nature of the accident could be ascertained. Gravity of the situation was then felt and all attempts were made to remove the *debris* under which the unfortunate men lay burried. Cries of multitude encouraging the gang of relievers could but do little. Eight persons were dug out from the heaps and saved, the ninth only survived a few minutes and subsequently succumbed at the hospital immediately after admittance. One wall, that on the northern side stood, to render it all the more risky and dangerous for the rescuers. The men who, were under the direct control of the Police Commissioner and the Municipal Executive Engineer, worked continuously for nearly three hours and until four o'clock in the afternoon the dead bodies of the following persons were recovered: (1) Abdul Husein, the manager; [2] Abdul Madar; [3] Ahmad Hayat; [4] Bhura Mana, masons; (5) Abdiosi, a woman labourer, and (6) Luxmon Jeloo, a carpenter. The last named was not quite dead when dug out from the heap of the *debris*, but died within a short time.

Three hours of more hard work and continuous labour the gang of labourers succeeded in finding out five more bodies and at 7-30 p.m., it was ascertained that five bodies were yet to be recovered. The hospital list included the following: (1) Prabhu Bhora, a carpenter (2) Yessoo Bhagia; (3) Ram Luxmon; (4) Bapoo Sakaram (5) Husein Ramjan; (6) Gopibai: (7) Mauji Jetha; and (8) Samsudin Jamaludin.

The body of Mahomedali, brother of the manager being among the five not discovered, the owner and others employed labourers to work with the assistance of light and torches to find it as soon as possible. All was lost in case of these five and cries of the relations of the victims who had been attracted on the scene was heart renting,—specially those of women who had lost their bread winners.

Mr. Flanagan, Superintendent of the division, was on the scene until late hours, and noticing the dangerous condition of the wall, which threatened every mount to come down, that portion of the street was ordered to be roped off and closed to traffic at the suggestion of Mr. Hall.

The further work of extrication was continued all night. Until one o'clock in the morning 12 dead bodies were recovered and efforts were made to find out the remaining three that were not descovered.

The frightened neighbours could not give accurate details and wild speculations were made as to the actual number killed. The wall on the north side having inclined at an acute angle towards a small chawl near it the inmates therein were warned to vacate the building. The police accounted for the 26 persons in the building as under:—

Dead Bodies recovered.............................. 11
Died in Hospital.. 1
Detained in Hospital.. 2
Found injured... 6
Those who escaped.. 3
Not yet recovered.. 3
Total 26

GERMAN SKIPPERS FINED.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JANUARY 13.

The First and Second Officers of the German steamer "Roderfels" have been convicted of wrongful confinement of lascars. The Magistrate said that as the offence was only a technical one he inflicted a fine of Rs. 15 each.

TIBET.

Trade and Dispensary Returns.

A REPORT on the British Trade Agency at Gyantse from October 1904 to 31st March 1906, says :—In accordance with clause V. of the Convention signed at Lhasa on the 7th September 1904, "A British Agent appointed to watch over British Trade" was to be stationed at Gyantse. Captain W F. O'Connor, C. I. E., Secretary to the Tibet Frontier Commission, was, on the return of the Commission and Escort to India, left at Gyantse in this capacity. Captain R. Steen, I. M. S., was placed in medical charge of the Trade Agent's escort, but took the earliest opportunity to open a civil dispensary and to introduce vaccination among the inhabitants, both of which measures made a favourable impression on the people. He was assisted by Hospital Assistant Dhyan Singh. A separate report on the medical work done, has been submitted by Captain Steen.

As an escort to the British Trade Agent, 50 men of the 40th Pathans (of whom 25 were trained as Mounted Infantry) were detached under a Native Officer. The troops in Tibet also comprised one company under a British Officer at Phari, a hundred miles off, and a company and a half at Chumbi.

The Telegraph Office in use during the existence of the Mission was retained in charge of an Inspecting Telegraph Master and two European Military Telegraphists. In the early months of 1905, great annoyance was caused by constant interruptions, due to the wire being purposely interfered with by Tibetans. The nuisance has of late considerably abated.

A Post Office was opened on the 16th March 1905, the post leaving every fifth day.

A Dak corps of 14 ponies and a Transport corps of 36 were also formed, both manned entirely by Tibetans.

The British Trade Agent and the above establishment, civil, military and medical, were housed in the group of buildings (named Chang lo) which was occupied by the Tibet Frontier Commission during the summer of 1904. The perimeter was, however, contracted in order to admit of its being defended by the smaller number of men available.

The only Tibetan official of any standing is Ngampo tsa tsi, the Gyantse Jongpon. He is the civil administrator of the town of Gyantse and the surrounding country, his jurisdiction extending towards India as far as the Tang la (90 miles). He is an obliging man and is maintaining friendly relations with the British Trade Agent. He levies no tax on merchandise and keeps no returns of trade. Pending the formal establishment of the Tibetan Agent, who under clause V. of the Lhasa Convention, was to transmit letters and replies between the British Trade Agent and the Tibetan and Chinese authorities, the Jongpon is performing this duty.

Chinese authority is represented by a minor official of the 5th grade with the title of *Trimpon*, whose chief duty is to try cases, civil and criminal, in which Chinese subjects are concerned.

A Nepalese official is expected here shortly, whose duties will be similar to those of the Chinese *Trimpon*.

The eldest son and half brother of the Maharaja of Sikkim are living on an estate about 5 miles from here, which was presented to them by the Lhasa Government in 1888, when they both fled to Lhasa during the fighting in Sikkim.

The relations with the inhabitants generally are of the best and everywhere the greatest civility is met with.

COMMUNICATIONS AND TRADE.

In order to encourage trade and facilitate communication with India the cart road, which, on the departure of the troops from Tibet in October 1904, was completed from Phari to Kangmar, was extended to Gyantse; and for the benefit of Indian traders, who would otherwise not be able to face the rigours of the Tibetan climate, rest-houses were built at the following places between Gyantse and Phari:—Gyantse, Sa kang 15 miles from Gyantse, Khan mar 28 miles from Gyantse, Sa ma da 43 miles from Gyantse, Kala 58 miles from Gyantse, Dochen 70 miles from Gyantse, Tuna 83 miles from Gyantse. Indian merchants have so far not shown any great inclination to avail themselves of the right of access to Gyantse for purposes of trade derived from the Lhasa Convention, though letters have been received from several European firms in Calcutta asking for information on this subject. The Muhammadan traders of Lhasa, however, are now permited to go to and fro between Calcutta and Lhasa and are freely making use of this concession. Practically no merchandise changes hands in Gyantse

The winter, 1904-1905, was abnormally cold and work on the crops commenced one month later than usual; the lowest temperature recorded was 10 degrees below zero. The winters, 1905-1906, was rather milder than usual. The rainfall during 1905 was 8 inches, all of which fell in the three months of June, July, and August. The snowfall is confined to two or three days in the year, but no measurable amount falls. The chief disadvantage of the climate of Gyantse is the wind blows a hurricane almost daily in winter and frequently in summer. The wind is invariably accompanied by dust.

EVENTS OF INTERESTS.

The following events of importance occurred during the period under report :—

In October 1904 Captain O' Connor, accompanied by Captain Steen, I.M.S., Mr. Magniac (Private Secretary to Sir F. Younghusband) and the members of the Gartok Expedition, paid a visit to Shigatse and established friendly relations with the Tashi Lama.

On the 19th December 1904 Mr. Henderson, of the Chinese Custom Service, arrived at Gyantse, and after a brief stay of three days he returned to Calcutta.

On the 11th January 1905 the Utok Shape arrived from Lhasa for the purpose of allotting compensation to the villagers whose houses and property had been damaged during the fighting here. He left for Lhasa on the 5th April.

On the 8th August Mr. J. C. White, C I.E., Political Agent, Sikkim, arrived and remained three days in Gyantse.

On the 22nd September Captain O'Connor and Captain Steen arrived in Shigatse, where they were hospitably entertained until their departure with His Serenity the Tashi Lama for India on the 8th November.

Seventy-five men of the 32nd Brahmins under Lieutenant Hogg arrived at Gyantse on the 1st November and relieved the escort consisting of 50 men of the 40th Pathans. The escort had previously only been commanded by a Native Officer.

On the 23rd December Lieutenant F. M. Bailey, 32nd Sikh Pioneers, who had been appointed Officiating British Trade Agent at Gyantse during the absence of Captain O'Connor, arrived.

On the 3rd February the Tashi Lama arrived at Gyantse on his return from India, and on the 9th he reached Shigatse, where he was enthusiastically welcomed by the inhabitants.

On the 13th February the Sechung Shape arrived at Gyantse from Lhasa, and left on the 20th for Calcutta, where he intended to receive the first instalment of the indemnity from Mr. Chang, a Chinese official, and hand it over to the Government of India.

DISPENSARY RETURNS.

The Report on the Civil Dispensary at Gyantse, Tibet, for the year ending 31st December 1905, says :—The hospital was first opened on November 1st, 1904, a large house near the bazar having been rented for the purpose with the assistance and advice of Captain W F. O'Connor and the Gyantse Jongpon.

Estimates and propositions were submitted to Government for sanction, and in the meantime necessary alterations, etc., and arrangements for patients were proceeded with.

Captain R. Steen, I.M.S., was in charge of the dispensary during the year. Military Hospital Assistant No. 1001, Dhyan Singh, performed the duties of Hospital Assistant and Ward Orderly Munna Singh acted as Compounder and Dresser. A Hindustani-speaking Tibetan was engaged as interpreter, and Tibetan boys were entertained and trained in the menial duties. At first the Tibetans seemed rather afraid of associating themselves in any way with us and only came to hospital in twos and threes. This was rather due to fear of their own people and to the unsettled state of the district generally than to dread of us. Also when there were rumours of war in the early part of the year, the attendance would fall to practically nil for some days.

The confidence of the people has now been gained, I think, especially with reference to cases requiring operation or active treatment, wounds, ulcers, abscesses, skin and venereal diseases, etc. For medical diseases of a chronic nature they have not yet shown the patience necessary for a prolonged course of treatment.

The upper classes as a rule do not attend hospital, but send for medicine or visit me privately at Changlo. When the case appears at all serious and cannot come, he is visited, if possible, either by myself or the Hospital Assistant.

The hospital is open daily from 9 to 11 A. M. or later if necessary, and both Medical Officer and Hospital Assistant attend.

PREVAILING DISEASES.

There appear to be no prevailing diseases in Tibet corresponding to malaria, dysentery, tubercle and fevers in India, and the prevalence of which swell the numbers attending hospitals in the latter country.

Boils, ulcers and various diseases of the skin (Eczema, Impetigo, and Psoriasis) formed about 23 per cent. of all cases during the year.

The prevalence of these are probably due to the dirty habits of the people.

Venereal diseases formed about 15 per cent. of all cases. Syphilis with or without soft chancres was most prevalent and men and women were about equally affected. Congenital syphilis was also frequently met with.

Respiratory Diseases.—I was surprised to find so few chest affection in a climate like this—Chronic Bronchitis and Laryngitis being most common. Two cases were seen in which tubercle of the lung was suspected, but as the patients were only seen once outside hospital, I had no opportunity of verifying the diagnosis.

Heart affections.—Only three cases—all of advanced Mitral Regurgitation—were met with. One treated in hospital died—the other two were visited in their homes once and were not heard of again. They all had general anasarca, and from the one in hospital 5 pints of fluid were aspirated from the abdomen and 3½ pints from the left pleural cavity.

Wounds and cases of accident are invariably brought direct to hospital. The most serious of the latter were two cases of gun explosions with serious injuries to the hands and a case of depressed fracture of the skull requiring Trephining.

Operations for Cataract, Harelip, Tumours and on Bone formed the chief major operations. Fifty-eight operations in all were performed up to September 19th, 1905, after which date I was in Shigatse and in India.

Hospital Assistant Dhyan Singh always gave the anaesthetic.

Cocaine was used for local and cloroform for general anaesthesia. Only one death occurred in hospital during the year, viz., a woman aged 32 with advanced Mitral Regurgitation, Pleural effusion, ascites and general oedema.

Smallpox appears to be the only epidemic disease affecting Tibet. The last serious outbreak occurred about five years ago.

A few cases of *mumps* have also been met with.

Vaccination.—In view of the ravages wrought by the various epidemics of smallpox from time to time in Tibet, it was considered advisable to introduce vaccination in connection with the dispensary. Three intelligent Tibetans were obtained and carefully instructed how to perform the little operation. The Jongpon and all the leading men were approached and everything in connection with vaccination fully explained to them. They were unanimous that it would be an excellent measure and all promised to assist in bringing children forward. Since May 1st, 1905, to December 31st, 1905, 1,320 children in Gyantse and neighbourhood have been vaccinated.

No compulsion of any kind, it is needless to say, was resorted to. When the people saw that the application of the vaccine caused little or no discomfort, and when they understood that the measure was intended to prevent smallpox, the children were brought forward quite voluntarily. Inspections are always conducted by myself or the Hospital Assistant.

No. 1001, 3rd class, Hospital Assistant, Dhyan Singh was my assistant during the year and worked hard and conscientiously. He was in charge of the dispensary during my absence in Shigatse and India from September 19th, 1905.

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BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

THE following are excerpts from the proceedings of a meeting of the Port Trust held on the 3rd January :—

Read letter from the Manager, Sassoon Pressing Co., Ld., dated 12th December, saying that on account of the heavy increase of fire insurance on godowns for the storage of cotton, hemp, &c., the Directors of the Company have decided to build six partition walls in the large godown on their leasehold property situate at Colaba according to the requirements of the Bombay Fire Insurance Association at a cost of about Rs. 15,000 and requesting early sanction to proceed with the work.

Read report by the Traffic Manager, dated 18th December, saying that the godown at the Sassoon Dock, shown on a litho-plan forwarded by him, forms part of the holding vested in the Port Trust under Section 29 of the Port Trust Act, 1879, and there is no objection to the proposed construction of six partition walls therein. Memorandum from the Chief Engineer, dated 21st December, reporting that he sees no objection to the partition walls being built.

Submitted the litho-plan showing the plot occupied by the godown referred to.

Resolution.—The Trustees have no objection to the six partition walls being built.

Read letter from the Docks Superintendent, dated the 24th December, forwarding the correspondence with the Agents, B. I. S. N. Company, together with a bill rendered against the Company for Rs. 200 on account of extra fees for working the "Chupra" on Sunday, the 11th November, reporting that the vessel returned from sea after leaving Bombay with her No. 2 hold on fire and had to work night and day and Sundays to discharge damaged goods from the hold, and recommending, under the circumstances, that the bill for Sunday work be reduced and only the out-of-pocket working expenses, amounting to Rs. 9-3-10, charged ; adding that the Customs have not charged the ship the usual Rs. 200 for Sunday work on the 11th November as it was a case of necessity.

Resolution.—Subject to the sanction of Government the bill for Sunday work (Rs. 200) should be waived and only out-of-pocket working expenses (*viz.*, Rs. 9-3-10) charged.

PILOTAGE STATEMENT.

	For week ending 21st Dec. 1906.	Total from 1st April to 21st Dec. 1906.	For week ending 21st Dec. 1905.	Total from 1st April to 21st Dec. 1905.
Vessels piloted into Harbour	26	865	19	863
Do. do. out of do.	25	863	31	877
Do. transported	13	655	18	596
Do. attended to	2	125	..	46
Do. warped	..	23	..	37

	For week ending 28th Dec. 1906.	Total from 1st April to 28th Dec. 1906.	For week ending 28th Dec. 1905.	Total from 1st April to 28th Dec. 1905.
Vessels piloted into Harbour	24	889	24	887
Do. do. out of do.	21	884	22	899
Do. transported	8	663	18	614
Do. attended to	...	125	...	46
Do. warped	...	23	...	37

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ALL-INDIA HOSPITAL ASSISTANTS' ASSOCIATION.

Inaugural Meeting.

The inaugural meeting of the All-India Hospital Assistant's Association was held at the old Government House building, Parel, on Saturday afternoon, Surgeon-General J. P. Greany, presiding. A large number of Hospital Assistants from different parts of the country were present and among the symathisers with the objects of the Association, were present Col. Benson, Col. Bannerman, Sir Bhalchandra Krishna and Dr. De Monte.

Mr. Ramchandriar, honorary Secretary of the Association having read the report, the chairman in addressing the meeting said that he was very pleased to be present there that evening and he thanked them for the honour they had conferred on him in asking him to preside at the meeting. He approved of, by his presence, the very laudable objects for which it had been formed, viz (1) to promote scientific knowledge, (2) to help better understanding of their dutiss, and (3) to increase moral, material and social progress. He should, however, impress upon them more than anything else, that what their association must aim at was "Scientific Advance." Their noble profession was one in which there was no finality. Almost every day saw new discoveries and advances made in its many branches, and the members of the association must strive to keep abreast of the time by continued study and observation, and it was therefore all the more laudable for them to combine as in that association to exchange views and experiences and thus to help each other. Speaking as a former Superintendent of a Medical School, he could say that every facility was offered and everything that could be done was done to teach future hospital assistants ,at all events, a practical knowledge of medicine, surgery and other subjects. From his experience he was forced to confess that only a few afterwards attempt to keep up the knowledge so acquired, or improve themselves in any way, deeming that having attended lectures, passed the examination and qualified, their studies were at an end ; but his earnest advice to them was "continue your studies and consider yourself students always, otherwise you will stand still and be left behind in the race." He had listened with great pleasure to the report read by the Secretary as to what the association had accomplished in so short a time. He also knew the disabilities which hospital assistants laboured under as regarded pay and position. Representations on the subject were before the Government and they must possess their souls in patience until Government were pleased to issue orders thereon. They might just assume, however, that everything he could do, within his power, to advance the claims of the hospital assistant class, would be done ; for he always had and would continue to have their best interest at heart. (applause).

Colonel Benson briefly expressed his sympathy with the association of which he was a patron and asked the members to follow the advice given them that afternoon by the Surgeon-General.

Votes of thanks to the chairman, patrons, officers and other sympathisers were then passed and a photograph of the whole assembly was taken, to perpetuate the inaugural meeting.

IT is understood that the Punjab Government are considering proposals for the establishment of a Central Vaccine Institute for the Punjab, to supply the whole of the vaccine required.

MR BENNINGTON, on return from leave, resumed office of the Deputy Director-General of the Telegraph Department, relieving Mr. Dempster who becomes Director of Construction.

BY THE WAY.

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POWER OF AN IDEA.

The proposal of an inventor to install automatic stamp-obliterating appliances in the pillar-boxes and so save time at the post-offices will scarcely cause so great a revolution as was brought about by the penny stamp upon which he proposes to work. Penny postage was inestimably important ; so was the little stamp itself. Until that time the man in the street had never seen portraits of the Queen, except as public-house signs. Here it came to him as the symbol of progress and kindliness, a messenger of hope, the herald of prosperity. Old fogies bitterly resented its introduction ; the masses worshipped the young Queen whom for the first time they now came to know. So potent an influence was it in strengthening the hold of the royal house in England that the astute Louis Napoleon borrowed the idea. He issued a three halfpenny stamp bearing his effigy, and upon that stamp posted to the throne of France.

PASSING OF THE PEN.

Typists seem to agree with the Master of the Rolls that love-letters do not trip gracefully off the typewriter. Passion punched out of a machine seems hardly human enough. But private correspondence by machine is increasing. Sentiment apart, a letter legible from start to finish, and containing two or three times as much as one penned, is preferable to the old-time scrawl which a busy man would write—that is, of course, assuming that your correspondent is interesting enough to make you wish for a letter from him. Those who have experienced the horrors of writer's cramp have reason to bless the machine, and wonder how men's hands lasted before typewriters were. The old quill must have travelled more easily than its steel successor. Look at Scott's output. His nine volumes of "Napoleon" were equal in bulk to "Waverley," "Guy Mannering," "The Antiquary," "The Monastery," and "The Legend of Montrose" all put together. Yet he wrote it, with much other matter, in what amounted only to twelve months. His fast-running pen seems never to have caused his wonderful hand to ache.

CHRISTMAS IN HISTORY.

History has been made in the Christmas seasons of the past—history whose chapters are still running on. It was on December 25 that William the Conqueror had himself crowned in Westminster Abbey. As to many other tremendous moments in history, there attaches to this a might-have-been of deadly import. The latest Constitution born—that for the Transvaal—has had to recognise the language difficulty. The same obstacle confronted William the Conqueror. To get round it he decided to be crowned by the Saxon Archbishop Eldrid, who asked the congregation, in the language of the land, if they would have this man to be their King. The roar of "Yea, yea" which answered startled the Norman soldiers. They had never heard it before, and construed it as a menace. The men without the building thought that the outcry was the signal for an attack upon the Normans within. They threw burning brands upon the houses about the cathedral, they fell upon the people with their swords, and the coronation oath was sealed by blood and fire. And for a moment while the tumult was at its height William not yet crowned, stood alone, unguarded, trembling before the altar. A single thrust from a Saxon sword at that moment, and the whole course of English history must have been altered.

LAUGHTER AND TEARS.

Other Courts have seen their Christmas tragedies. None has been more terrible than that witnessed at the French Court towards the close of the fourteenth century. As the culminating scene in a round of wildest merry-making, Sir Hugonin de Guisay, with the King and four great nobles, entered, disguised as bears, garbed in tow, and bedaubed with tar. Five bound them, selves together with a rope, while the King led them on their round of caperings. "Who are they ?" cried the Duke of Orleans. "We'll soon find out !" he added, and thrust a flaming torch into the face of one of the maskers. In an instant the six mountebanks were in flames. The young King was saved by the Duchess of Berri enfolding him in her robes and extinguishing the fire. The five others blazed. One of them, bursting away, leapt through a window and found safety in a cistern. The others whirled and leapt, flaming and in agony, to their deaths.

THE HEART OF A WOMAN.

Queen Bess used to boast that, though she was Queen, she had the heart of a man—the heart of a King of England. Queen Victoria was the more loved from the fact that, while she was a great Queen and ruler, she had the tender heart of a woman. The Christmas season of two-and-forty years ago brought a striking exemplification of this side of her character. Railway accidents had been numerous and terrible, and she issued to the directors of the companies a letter which, perhaps, political purists may not all have approved, but which made her people love her more. She besought the companies to take greater care to safeguard their passengers. "It is not for her own safety," she wrote, "that the Queen has wished to provide, in thus calling attention to the late disasters—her Majesty is aware that when she travels extraordinary precautions are taken ; but it is on account of her family, of those travelling upon her service, and of her people generally, that she expresses the hope that the same security may be assured for all as is so carefully provided for herself. . . ."

POINTS OF VIEW.

We wonder how much champagne has been drunk and how much money been spent in promoting legislation, or, rather bills, over the Channel Tunnel. Someone ought to call for a Parliamentary return giving this information.—*Saturday Review.*

The success of civilisation is measured by their capacity for integrating the artist, the man of new genius ; for it is only thus that they can turn the new shoots of their spiritual growth into hard wood and so add to their moral stature.—T. Sturge Moore, in the *Speaker.*

The man who dated his moral awakening from "Sartor Resartus" began to find the "Latter-Day Pamphlets" wear on his nerves. It is good to be awakened ; but one dosen't care to have the rising-bell rung in his ears all day long. One must have a little ease, even in Zion.—Rev. S. M. Crothers, in the *Atlantic Monthly.*

That King Edward may long continue to reign is the earnest hope not only of his subjects at home and abroad, but of the subjects of other countries who together comprise the cosmopolitan communities of the Far East, among whom King Edward's many good qualities are justly rated at a very high value.—*Japan Weekly Chronicle.*

One of Sir John Leng's homely maxims was to the effect that no leading article should begin with the word "The," as the employment of this particle had the effect, he considered, of destroying interest. Another was the curious command to remember that it was always the women who made or marred the fortunes of a newspaper.—*Academy.*

Lord Rosebery considers that Scotland will stand convicted of cant if she idolises Burns and yet lets the Auld Brig go. It is very true, but his definition of cant is debatable. He describes it as the profession of the unreal reduced to its naked and skeleton form. Surely however one thinks rather of cant as the untruth dressed up and thickly roughed.—*Saturday Review.*

In solitary places there still linger some who hold by the truth of even ruder and earlier forms of faith than the legendary lore of Christianity. I heard to day from a friend (who spends the best part of his life among hard-headed working men, and whose compulsory daily reading is in Parliamentary Blue Books and dreary volumes of statistics), and he tells me he is about to take a holiday among the Welsh mountains, that he may go and talk with "the old women who still believe in fairies."—*Gentleman's Magazine.*

I believe that the road to success in every department of life is only to be discovered by diligent searching. In other words, if we were only watchful and strenuous enough we might all discover opportunities of advancement, hitherto unsuspected, which we might seize and use to our continuous and increasing good. And though this theory, in its application to the subject in hand, may not quite convince the reader—or even the writer—may it not at the same time, shadow forth the prime cause which makes of one man a success and of another a failure.—Edwin Pugh, in the *Daily Chronicle.*

A HINDU girl who was leaving the Hippodrome at Calcutta on Tuesday ran against a leopard's cage. The animal mauled her badly on the head, and she is in a precarious condition.

LORD Rosebery made a strong appeal in Glasgow recently for the fund for the preservation of the Auld Brig of Ayr. He suggested that if Scotland did not raise the money required some American multi-millionaire would perhaps have it removed to his backyard in Chicago, and said if they had a stain like that upon their escutcheon it would be indelible.

THE MOST BRACING OF BATHS.

A delicious sensation of Coolness and purity instantly follows a bath containing a little Condy's Fluid, which invigorates the body and braces the nerves in a manner that is unattainable by any other means. The Cooling and Bracing effects are Simply Magical—They last for several hours. Condy's Fluid is sold by all Chemists. All substitutes are greatly inferior. Insist on having "Condy's Fluid."

COMMERCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, JANUARY 12.

SECURITIES—		
3½ per cent. Consols	86 15/16	= unchanged
3 per cent. Rentes	95 1/2	= "
3½ per cent. Indian Sterling Loan	104	= — 1/16
3½ per cent. Indian Enfaced Rupee Paper	64 1/2	= unchanged
SILVER—		
Spot in London	31 5/8	= — 1/4
2 months hence	31 3/4	= — 3/16
Spot in New York	68 3/8	= — 1/2
EXCHANGES—		
Paris cheques	25·21 1/2	= + 1/2
Berlin cheques	20·50	= + 1/4
New York Demand	4·84 3/4	= unchanged
DISCOUNTS—		
Bank of England	6 pr. ct.	= unchanged
3 months' sight Bank Bills	5 do.	= "
6 months' sight Bank Bills	4 5/8 do.	= + 1/8
3 months' sight Fine Trade Bills	5 3/8 do.	= unchanged
6 months' sight Fine Trade Bills	5 1/4 do.	= "
INTEREST—		
Day to day loans	3 5/8 pr. ct.	= "
7 day market loans	3 7/8 pr. ct.	= "

Extra Council Bills allotment : Transfers on Bombay Rs. 5,00,000 at 1s 4 5/16d

SPECIE SHIPMENTS.

Gold to Calcutta .... £ 30,000

RUBBER—

Para Rubber 5/5 value

WHEAT—

Red Karachi 30 1/8 new terms Feb.-Mar. sellers.

LINSEED—

Linseed Bold 42 3/4 —1/4 Jan.-Feb. done.

COFFEE—

Coffee in New York 6 7/8 —1-8

Freight—Coals Cardiff to Bombay Nominal.

IN LIVERPOOL—

Cotton market closed	steady
East Indian	quiet
Manchester	firm
Total Sales	10,000*
Spot	5·94—2
Egyptian F G F Brown	10 3/8
Sold on speculation and for Export	1,000
Imports	16,000
Futures closed	steady

*Sales increased yesterday by 5,000.

Jan.-Feb.	Feb.-Mar.	Mar.-April
5·58	5·57	5·55
—2	—1	—2
April-May.	May-June.	June-July.
5·55	5·55	55·4
—1	—1	—1
July-Aug.	Aug.-Sep.	Sept.-Oct.
5·53	5·47	5·41
—1	—1	—1

Receipts at U. S. Ports	50,000 bales
Do. last year	22,000 "
Exports to Great Britain	34,000 "
Do. do Continent	49,000 "

IN NEW YORK—

Spot	10·80
Futures, month of March	9·56—21
Do. do. July	9·72—18

*Declined owing to week cables and to bearish visible supply figures.

IN NEW ORLEANS—

Spot	10 1/2—1-8
Futures, month of Mar	10 20—25
Do. do. July	10·27—27
Tone at close	steady

COTTON.

	Bales.
Week's Receipts at U. S. Ports	328,000
Week's Exports to Great Britain	153,000
" " Continent	82,000
Stock of Cotton at U. S. Ports	1,321,000
" Interior	679,000

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

COTTON.

Goo Madras Westerns C I F months Jan.-May	4 22/32d sellers
F G F Tinnevelly C I F months Apr.-May	5 10/32d sellers
Fair Coconada C I F months Jan.-May	4 18/32d sellers
Coconada Ginned C I F months Jan.-May	4 23/32d sellers

Arrivals of Cotton, Wheat and Seeds into Bombay for the 24 hours ending 6 p.m. on 11 January :—

Cotton	17,812 bales.
Wheat	1,145 cwts.
Linseed	725 "
Rape, Rai and Mustard	1,652 "
Gingellyseed	27,800 "
Poppyseed	62 "
Groundnuts	2,895 "
Castorseed	2,114 "
Rice	2,365 "
Myrabollams	4,475 "
Cottonseed	16,958 "
Mowraseed	46 "
Gram	1,220 "
Joowar	1,895 "
Maize	64 "

BOMBAY, SATURDAY EVENING.

The cotton markets in Liverpool and America are steady with a slight advance in futures. The week-end figures to date from the beginning of the season show total.

Receipts at N.S. ports..........6,423,000

U. S. exports......4,422,000

Stocks at ports and interior 2,000,000..........6,421,000

In Bombay the market is quiet but steady. The Sutta rates are advanced about Re. 1 in sympathy with home advices. There is only a moderate demand for high class grades of Berars on Spot, and nothing doing in forward.

SHARES.

Petits	Rs. 3,490
Davids	" 440
Bank of Bombay	" 1,400

EXCHANGE.—Tone firm.

Bank T. T.	...	...	1s. 4 1/8d.
Bank Demand	...	...	1s. 4 3/16d.
Credit Bills 3 Months' Sight D. A.			1s. 4 17/32d.
Do. 6 do.	do.		1s. 4 11/16.
French Francs 3 m/s D A	...		172 3/4
Marcks 3	do.	do.	141 3/4
Hongkong 30 Days' Sight	...		162
Shanghai 30 do.	do.		222
Japan 30 do.	do.		148 3/4

GOVERNMENT PAPER.—3 1/2 per cent. Tone steady.

Cash	96·3
1st Settlement 31st January	96·6

MONEY MARKET.—Tone firm.

BANK RATE—

Bank of England since	19th Oct.	6 per cent.
Bank of Bombay do.	13th Dec.	9 do.
Bank of Bengal do.	6th Dec.	9 do.
Bank of Madras do.	13th Dec.	8 do.

Official quotations of the Bombay Cotton Trade Association, Limited:—

	Fine.	F-G	Goods.	Delivery.
Bengals, M. G. (Ry. terms) and	181	172	..	Ready.
S. Punjab M G	179	170	..	Jan. 25
Comrawattee (descriptions) M-G	205	193	...	Ready.
Do do	205	199	..	Jan. 25
Khandeish (M-G)	191	185	..	Ready.
Do do	191	185	...	Jan, 25,
Khangaum, (M-G) fair staple				
Karanja (M-G) do	205	199	...	Ready,
Akola (M-G) do	205	199	..	Jan. 25
Yeotmal (M.G.)	223	217	..	Ready.
Do do	222	213	...	Jan. 25,
Nagpur Kamptee (M-G)	225	219	...	Ready.
Do do	225	219	..	Jan. 25
Broach (M.G.)	256	...	240	Mar. 25
Muttia (M. G.)	189	179	..	Ready.
Do do	189	179	..	Jan 25,
Bengal, H.G.	174	165	..	Ready.
Do do	173	163	...	Jan. 25
Dhamangaum and Poolgaum M-G	217	211	...	Ready.
Do do	216	210	...	Jan, 25,

LIVERPOOL OPENING TELEGRAM

Tone	Quiet but steady.
Estimated sales	8,000 bales.
Imports	16,000 "

Jan.-Feb.	Feb.-Mar.	Mar.-Apl.
5·58	5·56	5·55
— 2	— 2	— 2
Apl.-May.	May-June.	June-July.
5·54	5·54	5·53
—2	—2	—2
July-Aug.	Aug.-Sept.	Sept.-Oct.
5·52	5·46	5·39
—2	—2	—2

◆

THE CITY MORTALITY.

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty four hours ending at 6 a. m. on Saturday, give the following results :—

Wards.	Plague Attacks.	Plague Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes.
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade	0	0	5
B Mandvi, Chukla, Oomerkhadi and Dongri	1	0	15
C Market, Dhobi Talao Fanaswadi, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao, and Kumbharwada	3	2	24
D Khetwadi, Girgaum, Chowpati, Walkeshwar, and Mahalaxmi	0	1	5
E Mazagon, Tarwady, 2nd Nagpada, Kamatipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada	0	1	20
F Parel, Sewree and Sion	1	0	8
G Mahim and Worli	0	0	6
Water Division	0	0	0
Non-Resident and Unknown	0	0	0
Hospitals	0	0	9
Total	4	4	92
Same date last year	4	2	19

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a. m. yesterday, give the following results :—

Wards.	Plague Attacks.	Plague Deaths.	Deaths from all causes.
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade	0	0	7
B Mandvi, Chukla, Oomerkhadi and Dongri	2	1	18
C Market, Dhobi Talao Fanaswady, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao, and Kumbharwada	4	4	27
D Khetwadi, Girgaum, Chowpati, Walkeshwar, and Mahalaxmi	0	0	7
E Mazagon, Tarwadi, 2nd Nagpada, Kamatipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada	0	0	22
F Parel, Sewree and Sion	1	0	10
G Mahim and Worli	0	0	6
Water Division	0	0	1
Non-Resident and Unknown	0	0	0
Hospitals	0	0	7
Total	7	5	105
Total plague deaths to date	134,900		
Same date last year	[illegible]	[illegible]	97

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE steamer Newbridge, 2397 tons, captain J. Notman, sailed on Saturday to Calcutta in ballast.

THE steamer Ilford, 2789 tons, captain J. G. Mckerbin arrived in harbour on the 12th instant from Calcutta, with a cargo of coal.

THE steamer Zinnia, 2338 tons, captain J. R. Clarke, arrived in harbour on Saturday from Karachi, in ballast.

The P. and P. S. N. Co's. steamer Moshtari, 1109 tons, captain P. H. Gore sailed on Saturday for Persian Gulf, with a general cargo and deck passengers.

THE B. and P. S. N. Co's. steamer Monsoori, 1755 tons, captain J. Hannah, arrived in harbour yesterday from Jedah, with a general cargo.

THE steamer William Stores 2324 tons, captain H F Hill, arrived in harbour on the 12th instant from Mauritius with a general cargo and deck passengers.

THE B. I. S. N. Co's. steamer Muttra, 2985 tons, Captain J. R. O. Sullivan arrived in harbour on the 11th instant from Mauritius, with a general cargo and deck passengers.

THE steamer Pasha, 3839 tons, captain H. Elliot arrived in Bombay harbour on the 11th instant from Calcutta via Coast ports with a general cargo. She sailed yesterday for Rangoon, in ballast.

THE B. I. S. N. Co's steamer Kola, 510 tons, captain G. K. Ramage, arrived in harbour yesterday from the Persian Gulf via Karachi with a general cargo 24 cases opium and passengers.

THE B. I. S. N. Co's. steamer Linga, 938 tons, captain R. J. Rickford, R. N. R., arrived in harbour on Saturday from Karachi, with a general cargo and the following passengers :—Lieut Roberts, Miss D. M. Moore, Mr. and Mrs. Cox, and child, Lieut. Dewries, Mr. Pratt, Col. Aldershaw, Mr. S. Zanichi, Miss Ogden, Mr. E. Beet, Mr. and Mrs. Powell, and 2 children Mrs. F. Panthaky, Miss C. Wood and deck.

ARRIVAL OF THE CHINA MAIL.

THE P. and O. Co's. steamer Delhi, 4783 tons, captain J. D. Andrews, arrived in Bombay harbour yesterday from Shanghai via intermediate ports, with China and Australian Mails a general cargo and the following passengers :—Mr. A. T. A. Ebrahim, Mr. Naosariwalla, Mr. C. H. Allan, Mr. J. T. Brown, Mr. Meadaucraft, Mr. N. Rajabally, Mr. A. Jenkins, Mr. A. J. Troup, Mr. C. Smith, Mr. Goerts, Miss Gordon, Count and Countess Orloski, Mrs. Ballaere, Mrs. McCulloch, Mr. J. Rustomji, Mr. and Mrs Barnes, and 2 children, Miss Williams, Mr and Mrs. Lawrence, Miss S. Hunter, Mr. and Mrs. Brice, Mr. J W. Porter, Mr. Wilcasm, Mr. and Mrs. Ennis, Mr. F. G. Reynolds, Mr. Rodrige, Mr. Racirie Beg Mr, A. Keredia, and 6 deck,

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MEN-OF-WAR & ROYAL INDIAN MARINE SHIPS.

IN GOVT. DOCKYARD.

H M S Proserpine	Capt James	R Navy
R I M S Northbrook		R I Marine
R I M S Elphinstone	Comdr Luck	R I Marine
Taree Torpedo Boats		Royal Navy

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR—Jan. 12.

Damra	763	Moxon	M M & Co
Goalpara	1351	Morrison	M M & Co
Ilford	2789	Mckerbin	
Linga	938	Rickford	M Mackenzie & Co
Margarita (yacht)	721	Cushing	J M Smith
Maldegard	1754	Weig	E Latham & Co
Malta	3899	Peters	P & O Co
Nawab	2011	Clingam	T Morrison & Co
Reva		Mann Spton	Transport
Shanjehan	2566	Davison	Shah S N Co
Scindia	2050	Reddock	M M & Co
Toly	741	Anger	F F Campbell & Co
Upada	3382	Sheldrick	M M & Co
Zinnia	2338	Clare	

VESSELS IN DOCK—Jan. 12.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Shed.	Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination	Date	Agents.
A	Clant Gran	2504	Alexander	A'werp	19-1	F Muir & Co
B	City of Carthage	3381	Blaok	K'chi	12-1	K Nixon & Co
C&R	Benledi	2509	Potter	Antwerp	14-1	T Morrison & Co
D&E	Baron Balfour	2552	Bridgir	H'burg	18-1	K Nixon & Co
F	Crewe Hall	2693	Parry	N F		K Nixon & Co
H	Dalhanna	2099	Davies			W & A G & Co
H	Bundesrath	1326	Grewe	Mauritius	19-1	A Strandes
K	Otnello	3327	Bradley	Hull	15-1	F Muir & Co
M	Bucrania	2553	Keasley	Mostyn Dep	17-1	R A Willis
P	Amaryllis	2587	Lash	A'werp	23-1	T Morrison & Co
Q	Sirocco	2319	Owen	Avonmouth	12-1	Ralli Bros

VICTORIA DOCK.

1	Muttra	2386	Sullivan	Calcutta	14-1	M M & Co
1	City of Karachi	3713	Snow	L'pool	17-1	K Nixon & Co
2	Massilia	3250	Thomson	L'pool	19-1	W & A G & o
5	Broadgarth	2078	Rowell	Marseilles		T Morrison & Co
6	Singapore	2736	Williams	Hull	10-1	T Morrison & Co
7	D Balduino	2681	Costa	Genoa	15-1	F R S N Co
8	Capri	2718	Belsito	Shanghai	17-1	F Crocco
9	Colombo Maru	2320	Homma	Kobe		N Y Kaisha
10&11	Hohenfels	3438	Eelbo	K'chi	12-1	Glade & Co
12	Caledonia	3529	Tocque	London	19-1	P & O Co
15	Florida	2020	Hurry	Genoa	15-1-07	J Mackintosh
16	Umsinga	1895	Robertson	Dunkirk	15-1	K N & Co

M W D D

Oceana	3504	Hayward	London	2-2	P & O Co

ARRIVALS.

Jan	Vessel.	Commander	From.
11	Muttra s	O'Sullivan	Mauritius, Dec 26
	Pasha s	Elliot	Calcutta, Dec 14
12	Ilford s	Mckerbin	Calcutta, Dec 31
	Zinnia s	Clarke	Karachi, Jan 9
	Linga s	Rickford	Karachi, Jan 10
	William Stores s	Hill	Mauritius Dec, 20
	Delhi s	Andrew	Shanghai Dec, 25
	Foyle s	Barnes	Batoum Dec, 8
	Simoorn s	Rowe	Calcutta Jan, 2
	Husenee s	Jenkins	Jedah Dec, 29
	Hindoo s	Jones	Hull Dec, 12
	Monsoori s	Hannah	Jedah Dec, 26
	Kola s	Ramage	Busreh Jan 5

DEPARTURES.

Jan.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
12	Dunolly s	Semple	Calcutta
	Newbridge s	Notman	Calcutta
	Moshtari s	Gore	Persian Gulf
	Oriental s	Lewellin	Aden
13	Pasha s	Elliot	Rangoon

The following vessels began to load on Saturday :—

Steamer Caledonia, for London.
" City of Carthage, for Karachi.
" Alavi, for Mauritius.
" Muttra, for Calcutta, &c.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

Jan.	Steamer	Names.	From
9	Hatumet	J Peters	Bombay
	Shah Allum	H J Revill	Madras
	Inverness	J Clarkson	Bombay

DEPARTURES.

Jan.	Steamer	Names.	To
9	Belle of England	R V Kelway	Bombay
	Bengalen	W Adam	Sabang
	Steinberger	L Carriens	Hamburg
	Onda	W H Watkeys	Rangoon

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

Jan.	Vessel	From
8	Braunfels	Calcutta
8	Clan Ranald	Liverpool
10	Gutenfels	Antwerp
11	Tuesta	Straits

DAILY EXPORTS.—JAN. 12.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

City of Karachi s—23 bales wool, David Sassoon and Co ; 73 bales wool, N Goculdas ; 2000 cwt oil cakes K B Sajan ; 3 bales wool, A Chagla and Co ; 25 bales wool, E Dossa and Co ; 1000 cwt myrabollams W Becher, 5 bales silk waste, Killick Nixon & Co.

Massilia s—2 bales cotton, Glazebrook Tejpal and Co ; 3 bales cotton, Ralli Bros ; 53 bales cotton, and 566 bales cotton fly and waste, H E Bode and Sons ; 61 bales wool, E Dossa and Co ; 45 bales wool, F F Campbell and Co ; 129 casks skins, Nizamudin and Co ; 4440 cwt oil cake New Mofussil Co ; 65 bales cotton, cuttings and 60 bags buffalo pickers, M Lukhmidas and Co ; 60 bales wool, H K M Jaitha.

FOR NEW YORK.

Caledonia s—250 cwt olibanum, S Damji and Co ; 17 bales carpets Latham and Co.

Massilia s—4 bales medicinal herbs, Kemp and Co.

FOR LONDON.

Caledonia s—10 cases cardamomseed, M Lallji ; 20 casks condiments and 6 cases dry ducks Merwanji Poonjiaji and Sons, 6 bales carpets, H G Mahomed ; 100 cwt horns J Rehimtoola ; 100 cwt horns G Suchedina ; 150 cwt horns E Mahomed ; 14 bales carpets S Megji 144 cwt mother of pearl shell, P A Dossal, 12 bales hides, P E Boyce and Sons, 9 hogsheads condiments, N K Jussawalla, 19 bales silk and 24 bales silk waste and 2 bales carpets King King and Co ; 57 cases bristles and 60 bales skins Nizamoodin and Co ; 1000 cwt mussoor, Ralli Bros.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Broadgarth s—990 cwt groundnuts, J Fachiri.

FOR BOSTON.

Caledonia s—9 cases skins, H M Halim ; 14 bales skins, C H S Ginwalla and Co ; 170 cwt fishmaws, M J Joomabhoy and Co.

FOR HULL.

Benledi s—15687 cwt cotton seed Ralli Bros ; 2000 cwt castorseed, E D Sasson and Co.

Sirocco s—12277 cwt cottonseed, Ralli Bros.

Othello s—2000 cwt cottonseed, W Becher.

FOR ANTWERP.

Benledi s—130 bales cotton, K Visram and Co.

Clan Grant s—4015 cwt myrabollams W Becher.

Dalhanna s—20194 cwt teelseed, Ralli Bros ; 2000 cwt gingellyseed, Ernst Lam and Co.

FOR HAMBURG.

Baron Balfour s—1540 bales cotton Gaddum and Co ; 39 bales cotton waste K Visram and Co ; 9050 cwt myrabollams W Becher, 1 bale cotton, Ralli Bros ; 8004 cwt gingellyseed Jehangir Cama and Co.

Hohenfels s—24 bales cotton F F Campbell and Co ; 10 cwt cardamoms S Narayen and Co.

FOR GENOA.

Florida s—850 bales cotton and 3598 cwt teelseed, Ralli Brs : 50 bales cotton, W Wolfs and Son ; 150 bales cotton Walter Pavri and Co.

D Balduino s—2880 cwt teelseed, Ralli Bros.

FOR NAPLES.

D Balduino s—1 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

FOR BREMEN.

Hohenfels s—440 bales cotton, M B Kaisha.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Umsinga s—250 tons manganse ore, Kiddle Reeve and Co ; 1000 cwt horns B Esmail.

FOR CATANIA.

D Balduino s—150 bales cotton, Valkart Bros.

FOR BARCELONA.

D Balduino s—400 bales cotton, Valkart Bros.

FOR GALLIPOLI.

D Balduino s—6 bale twist Elphinstone Mill.

FOR KERASUNDA.

D Balduino s—12 bales twist, Elphinstone Mill.

FOR SMYRNA.

D Balduino s—5 bales twist, Elphinstone Mill.

FOR SAUNSOUN.

D Balduino s—19 bales twist Elphinstone Mill.

FOR JUEBOLE.

D Balduino s—16 bales twist Elphinstone Mill.

FOR TRIBIZOND.

D Balduino s—25 bales twist, Elphinstone Mill.

FOR HONGKONG.

Capri s—45 cwt Kismis, E Ellias and Co.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Colombo Maru s—25 bales twist, Ed. Sassoon and Co.

Capri s—19 bales twist C Bhowanidas ; 25 bales twist Tata and Co.

FOR YOKKAICHI.

Columbo Maru s—300 bales cotton, P Vishram and Co

FOR OSAKA.

Colombo Maru s—1800 bales callin Gaddum and Co.

FOR KOBE.

Colombo Maru s—800 bales cotton Gaddum and Co ; 200 bales cotton P Vishram and Co.

THE WEATHER.

◆

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A. M., ON SATURDAY 12TH JANUARY.

SUMMARY.

Pressure has risen briskly at Jubbulpore and Karachi and has changed by small amounts elsewhere.

Winds are of cyclonic character in Ceylon and on the Coromandel Coast, while calms and north-easterly to south-easterly breezes prevail at several of the other reporting stations. The force has been fresh to strong at Negapatam, Dwarka and Jamnagar and moderate to light elsewhere.

Temperature.—The variations of the maximum show a defect of 5° to 10° at Bangalore, Mormugao, Hoshangabad, Jubbulpore, Saugor, Indore, Cawnpore, Delhi and Sirsa, while those of the minimum an excess of 5° to 9° at Masulipatam, Hyderabad (Deccan). Calicut, Sholapur, Ahmednagar, Malegaon, Akola and Khandwa. The highest temperature in the shade was 89° at Bellary and Colombo and the lowest 42° at Lahore.

Cloud and Humidity.—The sky is cloudy to overcast at Allahabad, Indore, Akola, Ahmednagar, Bijapur, Belgaum, Mormugao, Karwar, Mangalore, Hyderabad (Deccan) and Bellary.

Rain.—Only two stations report very light rain.

Weather.—The cyclonic circulation of winds in Ceylon and on the Coromandel Coast indicates unsettled weather conditions to the east of that coast in the Bay. This morning the wind was blowing at the rate of 16 miles an hour at Colombo.

N. LESLIE.
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

◆

SQUADRON ORDERS.

Bombay, January 14.

1. The Squadron will Parade at the Riding School at 7 30 a m punctually to-morrow Tuesday the 15th Instant. Dress—Review Order, White, Carbine and Sword. New Members Khaki.

T. W. CUFFE, Major,
Comdg. B. L. H.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR R. W. L. DUNLOP, COMMANDING B. V. R.

Bombay, January 14.

415 Detail—To-morrow Tuesday the 15th Instant. "F" Company will parade at 5-30 p m. Fall in near Sir Richard Temple's Statue. Dress—Drill Order, Uniform, Forage Caps.

Wednesday the 16th Instant. There will be a Lecture at Head-Quarters at 7 p m. for those going up for the Proficiency examination.

Thursday the 17th instant. Commanding Officer's Parade. Fall in at Sir Richard Temple's Statue at 6-15 p m. Dress—Drill Order, Uniform, Forage Caps.

Friday the 18th Instant. Recruits of the current season will parade at Head-Quarters at 7 p m. Dress—Drill order plain clothes.

414 Musketry—The Rifle Range of the 109th Infantry at Santa Cruz will be available for class Firing from the 14th to 19th Instant.

Members are requested to avail themselves of this opportunity to complete their Class Firing.

Train leaves Colaba at 6-15 a m.

415 Leave—The Commanding Officer is pleased to grant leave of absence from the 10th January to 9th April 1907, to Vol No 5494 Vol H Bechy, "D" Coy.

416 Transfer—No 1956 Cadet C Shepherd, is transferred from "I" to "F" Coy in the rank of Volunteer.

G. D. PRICE, Capt.,
Adjt., B. V. R.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT.-COL L. P. RUSSELL COMMANDING B. V. A.

Bombay, January 14.

127 DUTIES.

Orders for the week ending 19th January 1907.

Orderly Officer for the week.

Lieut C G Nomico next for duty Lt R W Fisher.

Orderly Sergeants for the week.

No 1 Co Sergt G W Murray next for duty Sergt H E Bryning.

128 DRILLS.

No 2 Co—Sgt H Royal next for duty Sergt E W Grennan.

No 2 Co—Tuesday the 15th instant,

10" R M L Gun Drill at Nesbit Road Head-Quarters at 9 p m.

Dress—Plain clothes.

Thursday the 17th instant.

6" B L C Gun Drill at Mahaluxmi Fort at 9 p.m.

Dress—Plain clothes.

E E Company—Wednesday the 16th instant.

Parade at Apollo Bunder at 6-30 p m and proceed to Middle Ground for manning defence Light station.

129 INSTRUCTIONS.

There will be instructions for Gun layers and D R F specialists of No 1 and 2 Co's at the Saluting Battery, Apollo Bunder at 7-30 a m daily, Thursday and Saturday excepted.

130 STRENGTH.

The following members having joined are taken on the strength of the corps and posted as follows :—No 1076 Gr J Edwards No 2 Co No 27 Sapper W H Spencer E E Co.

R. W. R. PENNINGTON, Capt,
Ag. Adjutant B. V. A.

1ST BATTALION B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY VOLUNTEER RIFLE CORPS.

BATTALION ORDERS BY LIEUT.-COL. C. A. R. CROMMELIN.

The following programme ending Friday 18th Jan, is published for information :—

283 DRILL & INSTRUCTION.

2nd Jan 1907—3rd Local, Santa Cruz D Coy, 3 and 5 Match, and Practice 200 and 500 yards, Supdt Officer Capt A C Owen or Lt C A Cooke.

3rd Jan 1907—3rd Local, Santa Cruz D Coy, I Match, and Practice 600 and 800 yards, Supdt Officer Capt A C Owen or Lt C A Cooke.

4th Jan 1907—3rd Local, Santa Cruz, D Coy, IV Match, Challenge Cup 500, 600 and 800 yards, Adjutant.

5th Jan 1907—3rd Local, Santa Cruz, D Coy, II Match, B G J P Cup 200, 600 and 800 yards, Adjutant.

7th Jan 1907—3rd Local, Santa Cruz, A Coy, 2 and 4 Match, Practice 200, 500, 600 and 800 yards, Lt Cooke.

8th Jan 1907—3rd Local, Santa Cruz, A Coy, IV Match, Challenge Cup 500, 600 and 800 yards, Lt Cooke.

9th Jan 1907—3rd Local Santa Cruz, A Coy, II Match, B G J P Cup 200, 600 and 800 yards, Lt Cooke.

10th Jan 1907—3rd Local, Santa Cruz, A and H Coys, 1 and 3 Match, Practice and Competition, Lt Durnford.

11th Jan 1907—3rd Local, Santa Cruz, A and H Coys, and 5 Match, Practice and Competition, Lt Clayton.

12th Jan 1907—3rd Local, Santa Cruz, A and H Coys, 3 and 5 Match, Practice and Competition, Major Tickell.

14th Jan 1907—3rd Local, Santa Cruz, C Coy 3 and 5 Match, Practice also 200 and 500 yards.

15th Jan 1907—3rd Local, Santa Cruz, C Coy, I Match, Practice also 600 and 800 yards.

16th Jan 1907—3rd Local, Santa Cruz, C Coy, I, 3 and 5 Match, Competition.

17th Jan 1907—3rd Local, Santa Cruz, C Coy, IV Match, Challenge Cup, 500, 600 and 800 yards, Adjutant.

18th Jan 1907—3rd Local, Santa Cruz, C Coy, II Match, G J P Cup 200, 600 and 800 yards, Adjutant.

NOTE—Class Firing will be carried out as much as possible during the afternoon.

H. E. P NASH, Captain
Adjt, 1st B. B. & C. I. Ry. Vols

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SCIENTIFIC NOTES.

THE mistletoe, with its pretty white berries, and its yellowish green leaves, is a familiar object at this season. Its curious parasitic habits, and remarkable historical associations, combine to render it one of the most interesting of our native plants. It is the solitary European representative of an order of plants which are almost all parasites, and grow on various species of trees. The order is largely represented in the tropics, where many of the species have large and showy flowers. Our own species has insignificant yellow blossoms appearing February and March, which probably few of those who are so familiar with it in its berried state have ever seen.

The mistletoe is found growing on various trees, but chiefly on the apple, hawthorn, maple, and lime. London, indeed, remarks: "It would be difficult to say on what dicotylendonous tree it does not grow." In this country, however, the apple is the tree on which it grows most frequently, and the bulk of the Christmas supply for this country comes from the apple orchards of Normandy. From the association of the mistletoe with the worship of the Druids, some have supposed that the oak is its native tree. As a matter of fact it is very seldom found on this species. There are, however, some seven cases recorded in which the mistletoe is found growing on the oak in this country. And although such cases of natural association are very rare, the Druids might have induced the growth in other cases by judicious sowing.

The berries of the mistletoe are said to be poisonous, but it is stated that if only a few are eaten a sort of intoxication is produced. Yet the missel thrush eats them freely, and, indeed, derives its popular name from this fact. Its specific name, "viscivorum," also means mistletoe-eater. And it does not appear to have been observed that the berries have any intoxicating or other ill effects on the bird. It is said, however, that the berries of the mezereon (Daphne Mezereum) are eaten greedily by the songthrush, and that they produce a stupefying effect on it. The blackbird has also been observed to eat them and also the berries of the deadly nightshade. It is said that six berries of mezereon are sufficient to kill a wolf, and the poisonous nature of those of the deadly nightshade are well known. In his "Birds of Jamaica," Gosse relates how the ring-tail will leave his usual solitudes and come down to eat the mistletoe berries on the trees.

The interior of the mistletoe berry is filled with a sticky substance from which bird-lime has been made. And this substance has an important office in the propagation of the plant. The thrush, after a feast of mistletoe berries, wipes his beak on the tree, and a seed sticks into a crevice. The radicle pushes out, and flattening itself adheres to, and incorporates itself with, the stem of the host. Henceforth it is nourished by the sap of the apple or other tree. Yet the green leaves of the mistletoe show that it is not one of the lowest class of parasites. The elaboration of the sap, and the taking up of carbon from the air, are caried on by the green leaves and this; therefore, the mistletoe accomplishes for itself. There are other parasites in our native flora, however, such as the Broom rapes, Coral root, and the Bird's-nest Orchis, which are leafless, and depend entirely on their hosts.

The high esteem in which the mistletoe was held by the Druids seems to have been rather on account of the oak than for its own sake. They only esteemed it when growing on this tree. To them the oak was the symbol of Deity, and everything connected with it was sacred. The mistletoe, dependent on the oak, was the symbol of man dependent on his Maker. It was, moreover, possessed of many virtues, and known as "all-heal." Mistletoe also occupied a place in the Scandinavian mythology. Baldur, son of Odin and Friga—whose names are still recalled in our Wednesday and Friday—had a presentiment of his early death. So his mother exacted an oath from all nature—stones, trees, &c.—that they would not hurt him. All promised with the exception of the mistletoe, which somehow had been over-looked. Loki, the evil one, found out the exception, and had an arrow made of mistletoe wood. And while the assembled gods were testing the reality of the promises by throwing various things at Baldur, Loki approached with his mistletoe arrow, and placed it in the hands of the blind god Hoder. Bidding him shoot, he guided his aim, and so "Baldur the beautiful" was slain with a mistletoe arrow.

There are some who see in this the slaying of the brightness and beauty of summer, symbolised by Baldur, by the depth of winter, symbolised by the mistletoe. The Saxon Misteltan, from which comes our Mistletoe, signifies the twig of the season of Mistin allusion probably to the greater prominence of the plant in winter among the leafless trees.

The currant thanks to the recommendation of Sir F Laking and others, seems to be reviving its ancient therapeutic reputation. In Gillbert White's Diary, October 16th, 1747, under the heading of Expenses in the smallpox, occurs the following:—Half a pound of corinths, 3d; figs and corinths, 7d. The currant, it may be noted, was originally called raisin de Corinth, the Corinthian grape, and is still so named in French. In the currant we have an interesting example of a seedless fruit, and a hint of the possibility of a grape of ordinary size without the troublesome accompaniment of stones. Mr. Burbank, the great American plant breeder, has indicated how it might be accomplished. If the flowers of some of our finer grapes were fertilised with the pollen from the flowers of the seedless grape of the Ionion Islands, and thousands of seedlings raised, then among these there might be some with seedless fruit of a large size.

Another example of a seedless grape of a somewhat larger size than the currant is the familiar Sultana raisin. This is made from a small yellow grape grown in the neighbourhood of Smyrna. The vine which produces it grows on the slopes formed of the Hippurite limestone, a rock corresponding in age to our chalk. A curious point about this vine is that when the attempt is made to grow it elsewhere it produces grapes with seeds, and hence of no use for making Sultana raisins. Mr. Bubank's famous stoneless plum, it may be noted was obtained by crossing a very small stoneless French plum with one of the finer American kinds. And in the Sultana raisin, as well as in the currant, we have a similar starting point for the production of a large seedless grape.

It is of importance in the theory of evolution by natural selection to shew that like varieties tend to breed together. Hitherto, however, very little evidence of a trustworthy nature has been forthcoming. Darwin thought he had obtained it in the case of the cattle which have run wild on the Falkland Islands. It is said that there the differently coloured varieties go about in separate herds.

In *Science* for November 23 an account is given of some investigations carried out by Miss L. Ramsay on this subject. The experiments were made with a species of ladybird (Hippodamia convergens), and the object was to ascertain if there was any evidence of selective mating among the individuals of the different varieties. As a result of some sixty cases examined it was concluded that the matings were chance ones, and wholly non-selective.

It is just about a century since the atomic theory was established by the persevering labour of John Dalton, whose life and work are intelligently described by Mr. Millington in the latest volume of "English Men of Science." Chemical and physical researches of recent years have thrown much new light upon the ultimate constitution of matter, and it is not infrequently said that the atomic theory has been superseded by the electron theory, which we owe to the investigations of Professor J. J. Thomson—who has just been awarded the Noble Prize for physics—and his numberous fellow-workers in the same field. It has not, indeed, been superseded so much as supplemented; but the fact of the recent advance of our knowledge, however, we may choose to describe its bearings upon Dalton's work has given a special interest to his researches.

From the earliest times at which men have set themselves to inquire into the ultimate structure of matter they have had to choose between two rival theories. One of these regarded matters has continuous and infinitely divisible, so that the smallest mass of it which could be obtained or even imagined was still susceptible of division into smaller portions. The other regarded it as composed of certain ultimate particles or "atoms" which could not be farther divided by any process, and thus assigned to it a grained or discontinuous structure, analogous to that of a heap of shot. This theory was first clearly stated by the school of Epicurus, and finds a remarkable literary expression in the great poem of Lucretius. But it was only with the dawn of modern chemistry, depending on the accurate use of the balance for quantitative result, that it was definitely established.

Dalton was the first to express the atomic theroy in scientific form. He showed that, in all the combinations which from the subject-matter of chemistry, the various elements combined in definite proportions, and that when two elements united with one another in different proportions to form different compounds—as hydrogen and oxygen to form water, or peroxide of hydrogen, carbon, and oxygen to form carbon monoxide or carbonic acid gas—there always a simple numerical relation between their combining weights. He farther showed that this fact could only be satisfactorily explained by the supposition that each element consisted of a number of ultimate particles, or atoms, each of which had always the same weight in the same element, and that since these atoms were the smallest possible parts of the element, every combination must consist of so many atoms of one element united with so many atoms of another: hence the law of definite proportions must follow. For a hundred years this atomic theory has been accepted as the fundamental working hypothesis of chemistry.

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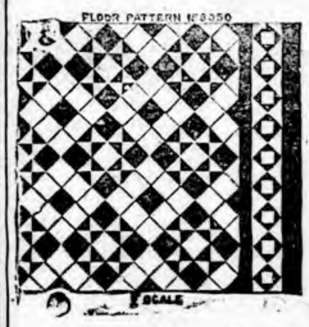

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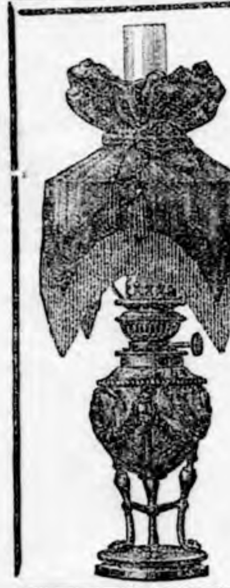

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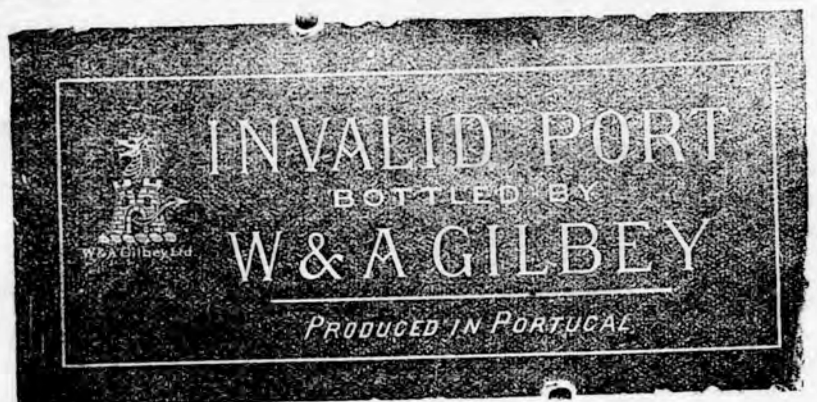

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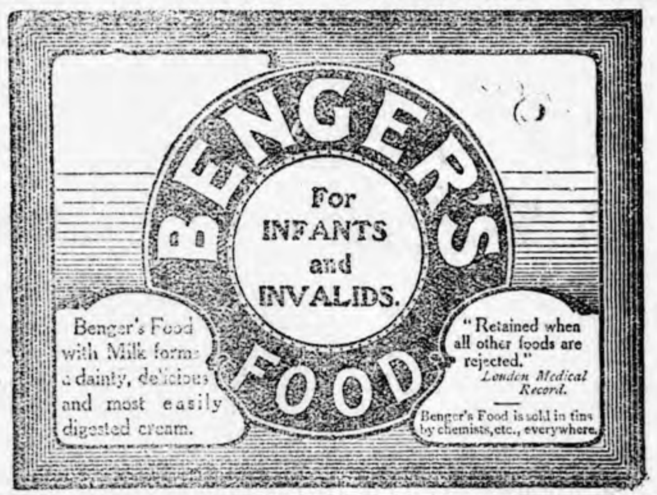

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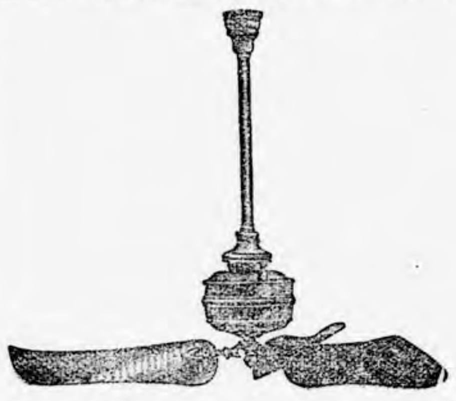

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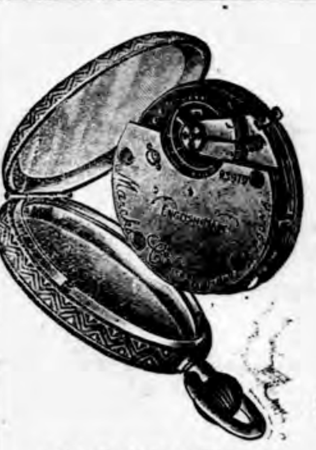

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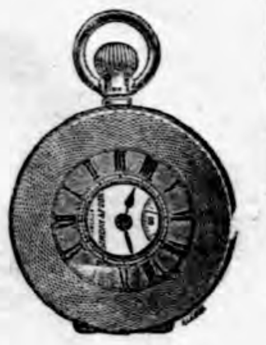

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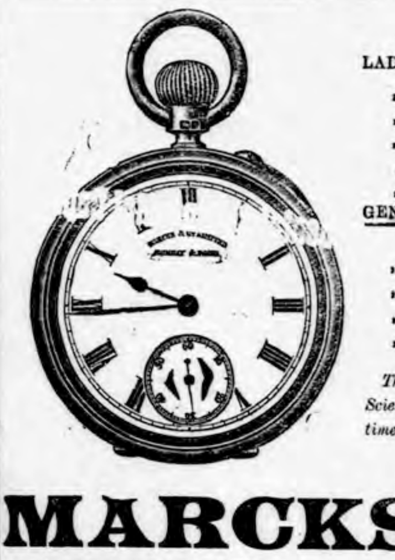

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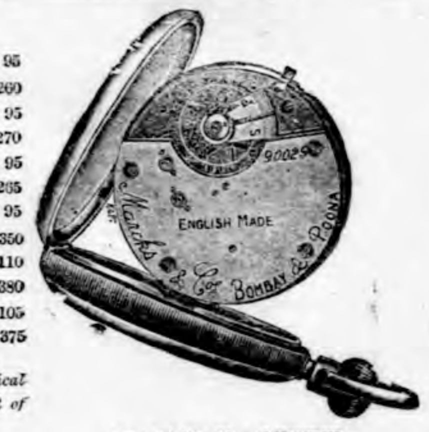

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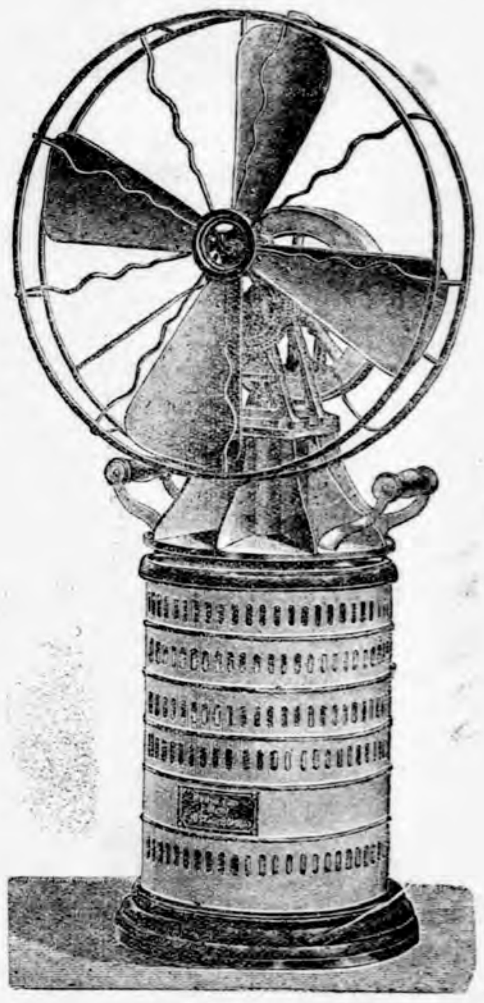

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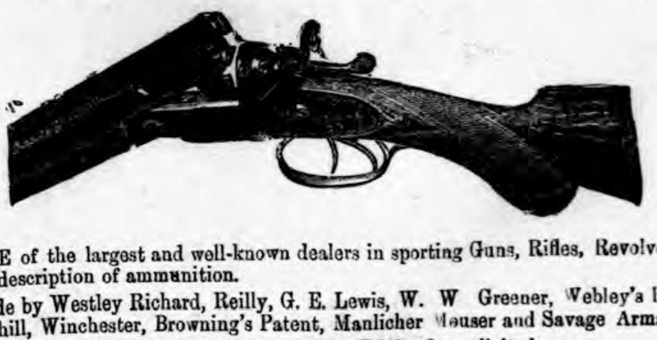

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